The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2709. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Day upon the Davis Resolutions.

The Views of Senator Crittenden.

The Senate Votes that there is no Need for Congressional Intervention in Behalf of Slavery.

The House upon Revolutionary Claims and the Private Calendar.

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

PROSPECT OF BUSINESS.

The Senate having dispatched abstraction, will commence legislation to-morrow, and Congress will adjourn on June 18, as the House resolution will be adopted.

INDEMNIFICATION.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, reported to-day a bill to indemnify VAN CAMP, who fell a prey to United States Consul JENKINS, at Apia, Navigator's Island. JENKINS was an appointment of Mr. BUCHANAN, and his illegal action will cost the Government $100,000.

A NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Rumor says that Mr. JOHN APPLETON was nominated to the Senate to-day for the mission to Russia, *vice* Mr. PICKENS, who asks to be relieved.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

ROBERT H. GALLAHER, associate of JOHN ALLMAND, Jr. & Co., Kanagawa, Japan, is here completing arrangements for starting a line of clipper-ships from New-York in the Japan trade. The first ship will probably leave in a few weeks.

THE NATION'S GUESTS.

The Japanese dined with the President to-day. They do not start for home until the *Niagara* is reported at Panama.

ARMY NEWS.

Should the yellow fever make its appearance at Baton Rouge Barracks during the ensuing Summer, the commanding officer is authorized to remove his command to some healthy location in the vicinity. Col. HARVEY BROWN is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, as anticipated in a former dispatch. Lieut.-Col. BURKE takes command of the Plattsburgh Barracks. Assistant-Surgeon BAILEY is ordered to proceed to Hannibal City, to attend professionally on Lieut. HENDERSHOTT, of the Second Artillery, who is suffering from a fractured limb. Lieut. ROBINSON will report to Col. MILES, Second Infantry, for duty with the recruits at Jefferson Barracks. A Board of Officers, consisting of Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN, Majors EMORY and RAMSAY, Capt. DAVIDSON and Lieut. SAUNDERS, will assemble at the Washington Arsenal to-morrow, to test Sharp's breech-loading repeating-pistol. Colt's new pistol, lately tested here, is reported as a great improvement. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

A number of members of Congress and their wives paid a formal visit to the Japanese to-day in accordance with a previous arrangement. Messrs. PHELPS & SOLOMANS, booksellers, entertained them several hours in WILLARD's concert room, with an exhibition of various specimens of drawings, paintings and engravings, the commonest of which excited their admiration, while the more costly and finely executed were scarcely noticed. The stereoscopic pictures, however, excited their wonder and admiration. This evening the eight principal Japanese dined with the President, in company with the Naval Commission, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, and other invited guests to the number of about 38.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,181,000, an increase over the sum on hand the previous week of $536,000. The amount subject to draft is $7,266,000.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the House Post office Deficiency bill, with sundry amendments.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Overland Mail bill. Carried.

Mr. GWIN said that the object of the Post-office Committee was to establish a permanent mail system, and proceeded to explain the details of the bill.

The Chair called up the special order, being the private calendar, and it was postponed.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) continued his remarks. He took the ground that the resolutions contemplated were not likely to arise; that the Territories were quiet, and no intervention was needed. To justify the resolutions, we must suppose that the Territorial Governments all intend to make war on Slavery, which is not likely to be the case. It was useless to bring forward the future to make mischief in the present. He advocated peace and quiet. All parties had been wrong, and contributed to the mutual irritation. He was not going to be tied to the heels of the Democratic or any other party.

The question was then taken on Mr. BROWN's amendment, that intervention was now needed, and lost—Yeas, 5; Nays, 43. The yeas were Messrs. Brown, Hale, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Yulee.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. CLINGMAN's amendment, to the effect that no intervention by Congress in the Territories ever would be required.

The amendment was lost by Yeas 16, Nays 33.

Mr. CLINGMAN's resolution that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories was adopted by Yeas 26, Nays 23, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Jackson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall, and Yulee.

The fifth resolution was taken up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered the following, to come in at the end of the fifth resolution:

Provided, It is not hereby intended to assert, at this time, the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of Slavery.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was surprised that such a proposition should come from a Southern man.

Mr. IVERSON was for an assertion of constitutional rights in a bold, manly manner. He charged Mr. CLINGMAN with acting under a fear of offending the North.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "at this time," and to add at the end the words "as a political institution."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved as an amendment, the words, "or until after the ensuing Presidential election." [Laughter.] The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. PUGH's proposition was lost.

Mr. CLINGMAN desired to add at the end of his proviso the words, "or any other species of property."

The Chair decided that the words could not be added except by general consent.

Mr. CLINGMAN's proviso was rejected, by yeas 12, nays 31.

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Clingman, Dixon, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull and Wilson.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

Resolved, That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law unaided by statutory enactment, will not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such a law as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection that is given to other kinds of property.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) opposed the substitute, and said that somehow or other the Senator from Mississippi (BROWN,) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN,) pursued a course to embarrass the action of the South and bolster up the fortunes of the man who had proved himself unsound. He would not, however, question the gentleman's motives, only to show the effect of their action.

Mr. BROWN replied to these reflections. He did not admit the right of the Senator from Texas to lecture him. He denied any desire to embarrass the action of the party or any Senator. In reply to the charge that he favored Mr. DOUGLAS, he said he would support the nominee of the Richmond Convention if he was a sound man on a clear platform; but if a mere series of abstractions were presented, he would not. He would then sever the connection with the National Democratic Party.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.) suggested that the Republicans take no part in the vote on these resolutions, as it seemed to be a Democratic family affair.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) thought Mr. WIGFALL did great injustice to Northern Democrats if he supposed the adoption of Mr. BROWN's resolution or any other would embarrass the Northern Democracy. They could not stagger the Democratic party in his (HALE's) State by any resolutions that might be passed. At the next State Convention they would declare that they had always entertained these sentiments. He complimented Mr. BROWN's course as consistent, for if the principles embodied in the resolutions were correct now was the time for action.

A personal colloquy here ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. BROWN's substitute was lost by yeas 3; nays 42.

Mr. BROWN said the three votes were enough to save Sodom.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Ga., (Dem.) offered an amendment that the action of Congress should be within the limits of constitutional power. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Rep.) said that he had no objection to the resolution as it stood as a mere abstract proposition. He offered as an amendment "that there is no constitutional right to take and hold slaves in the Territories."

The amendment was rejected by yeas 17, nays 31.

The fifth resolution was then adopted by yeas 35, nays 2.

Messrs. HAMMOND and TRUMBULL were the only negatives.

The sixth resolution was then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State, may then for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether Slavery as a domestic institution shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction, and that they shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Mr. WILSON moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Slavery is against natural rights, and can only exist where it is upheld by local and municipal law, and that the Constitution neither creates, nor establishes, nor authorizes Congress to create and establish Slavery, nor guarantees the right to any person to take into or hold slaves in a Territory, and that Slavery being wrong in itself, and prejudicial to the rights of freemen and the interests of free labor, it is the duty of Congress to prevent its extension into the Territories of the United States.

This substitute was rejected by yeas, 9; nays, 33.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas, 33; nays, 12.

The seventh resolution, relating to the Fugitive Slave law, was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. HALE was in favor of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor, but was opposed to the provisions of the act of 1850.

A discussion ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as to the merits of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Amer.,) as an amendment to the seventh resolution, was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON moved to re-consider the vote by which the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina was adopted. He had voted for it, believing it to be right as far as it went, but he did not want to be held responsible for any of these resolutions.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution rejected.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) made an ineffectual effort to call up his bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service.

The bill provides for the payment of the half-pay claims promised by the resolve of Congress of October, 1780, half pay for life to the officers who served to the close of the war or until their reduction in the service, deducting the commutation certificates received under the act of August 4, 1783, and anything else they may have had under the act of 1828. It also extends the act of May 23, 1853, granting lands to the soldiers or their minor children—to the children, irrespective of age,—there being no minor children of the soldiers of the Revolution; and therefore Mr. FENTON argues that they were unjustly excluded from the benefit of said act. He alleges that the commutation certificates were not in payment or satisfaction of the half-pay contract, because the officers did not agree to receive them as such, and moreover because they were not paid in specie or *current money equivalent* as promised, but were almost worthless, and were disposed of by the officers who did receive them as best they could, from five to 12½ cents on a dollar; that they are a still-existing and long-deferred debt, legal and meritorious, due to those men who gained our liberties and established the Government which we now enjoy; that there was an excuse for the delay when the Government was poor and bankrupt, in the early period of our history, but this could not be urged now by this great and powerful people, with all their wealth and power. He further urges that the payment of these claims had been urged by WASHINGTON, advocated by MADISON, and had been reported upon favorably by the ablest and best men of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses; and further, that the principle and justice of these claims were fully recognized by the act of 1828, by the Court of Claims in the case of THOMAS H. BAIRD, and by repeated acts of Congress in the passage of special acts, in individual cases, and that no court of law or equity in the civilized world would decide that these debts had been by any construction of law or equity, paid either by the old or new Confederation; that as these claimants could not sue the Government, it was the highest duty of Congress to make prompt provision for their discharge, by paying the officers, if living, and if not, their heirs-at-law; for if the debt was due to the ancestor, it is due the descendant.

The House considered the private calendar.

About two dozen private bills were passed.

The Senate bill relative to the return and care of the recaptured Africans was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved, as an amendment, that provision be made for the sale of the negroes in Florida, or setting them free in Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) made some reply, and Mr. UNDERWOOD responded, but what they said was lost in cries of "order," and a call for the Police by Mr. COBB, of Alabama (Dem.)

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Adjourned.

THE NEW PEMBERTON MILL.—This ill-fated building is now in process of reconstruction. The foundations are rebuilt with large stones laid in cement. There are three rows of columns through the length of the building, making spans of 20 feet from centres, and 8 feet 6 inches bays, and resting upon solid stone masonry laid in continued trench walls in the cellar. The columns in the first story are oak butts, 11 inches in diameter, and all the others are of hard pine, 10 inches in diameter. Each story contains 96 columns. The arrangement of caps and pintles, in connection with the beams of the floors, is in striking contrast with that in the old mill—the caps and pintles weighing each nearly 300 pounds, and being made upon a new plan original with Mr. VOELCKERS. These beams are treble beams of hard pine, sliced together in such a manner that always one or two 5x16 inch inch timbers run whole over the caps. The building will be five stories high, all the stories being 13 feet from floor to floor. The walls will be solid, of brick, 32 inches thick in the lower story, and diminishing by 4 inches in each story. The outside dimensions of the building are 284 feet by 84, besides two porches—one on each side. A porch will be built on the centre of the east front, 27½ feet long, and 10 feet from the main walls, running up to the top of the building, and containing, besides a circular iron staircase, the overseers' desks. On the opposite side of the building is another large porch, 27½ feet by 14, containing elevators, slides, water-closets, sinks, and sprinkler and gas-pipes, thus leaving the interior of the mill entirely clear, 280 feet by 80. The western porch will probably be surmounted by a bell-tower. In the attic of the building there will be a large room 280 by 40 feet. Quite a number of important improvements have been introduced in the construction of the mill, which will probably be copied by other mills. Among these are the inclosures of the iron staircases, which will be situated at the southeast and northeast corners, by brick walls; the building of strong brick pile walls between the flume or penstock and the foundation, and also of a wall across the canal end, to prevent the possibility of damage by water in case of any break; the use of belting instead of very heavy gearing wheels, thus making very much less jarring motion; and the securing of a thorough ventilation of all parts of the building.

POLITICAL.

How the Country Receives the Nomination.

REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. BLAIR, JR.

A Republican ratification meeting was held at St. Louis on the 22d inst., at which Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., delivered an eloquent speech. Speaking of the Chicago nominations, he said:

It is peculiarly appropriate, then, that in denying us our first choice for President of the United States—the great Missourian—the Convention gave us a man born in a slave State. He has shown you, my friends, by his own personal history, what the free principles of a free State can do for the humblest of of men, for he has risen—as all those conversant with the history and incidents of his early life, are aware—without education, commonly so-called, and by his own native talent and energy he has attained an elevation to which thousands who possess the greatest possible facilities will aspire in vain. There is no man within the sound of my voice, that does not see and confess that the Republican party, in giving their glorious standard to such a man as Abraham Lincoln, demonstrate that their hearts are with the people.

The party, which has taken for its standard-bearer a man who was born in the West, lives in the West, and is in every way identified with the development and progress of the great Western country, has shown that the important interests of the Union, the interests of the people, the interests of the freemen, everywhere—are facts not to be overlooked. They intend to typify, in this nomination, that they take for President a man born in a Slave State, a son of the soil of Kentucky, but who has taken up his abode in a Free State—they intend to typify that they will stretch out their hands to those in the humblest walks of life and raise them up, if found worthy of advancement. It is needless for me to speak further of the character of this man. It is needless for me, when a Convention of this party—now the dominant party in the country—coming together, not merely to select a candidate, but to appoint a President of the United States—[applause]—have chosen him. It is needless for me, I say, to dwell upon his fitness, or to urge you to vote for him to fill the highest office in the gift of the people.

My friends, the Republicans of Missouri do not ask that their great party standard shall be lowered in any respect, but that it shall be advanced to the very highest pinnacle to which the fathers of this Republic designed it should be raised. I desire to show for a few brief moments that the Republicans of Missouri, although they may be disappointed in the nomination made at Chicago—although they may be disappointed in the selection of the man—will not lag behind, but will place themselves as an advance guard and march on to victory next November. [Applause.] We do not consider, although we may love our first choice much, although our admiration may go out towards that great man, when our principles call upon us that we have any less duty to perform, and we cheerfully and with one acord follow the chosen standard bearer of the Republican Party. We have inherited our principles from the founders of the Republic; and I desire to see inscribed upon our standard that great sentiment of a great man, when he said, "I trust the time will come when this nation will be a confederacy of Free States." ABRAHAM LINCOLN has reechoed that sentiment in his great debate in Illinois last year, when he defeated the "Little Giant," by the popular vote of the State, but was cheated out of his election. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had five thousand majority over the "Little Giant," but was defrauded out of his election—defrauded by an unjust apportionment which gave to the minority of the people of Illinois the power justly belonging to the majority.

I tell you, my friends, when I came down from Chicago the prairies were on fire for LINCOLN, [applause,] and the people crowded around every station where the iron horse stopped to take breath, and gave indication of their joyfulness at the nomination of LINCOLN and their confidence of his success in November next.

In entering upon the canvass of 1860 we do so with buoyant hopes. In holding the first ratification meeting in favor of the nomination of the Republican party—in a slave State—we take the lead of a host of freemen throughout the Union. We have infinitely more at stake in this contest than the people of any other State. This you will admit. We, being in Missouri, have a mission before us, not only to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, but we have to enfranchise Missouri. [Applause and cries of "We'll do it too."] People may deny our right to interfere with the domestic institutions of our neighboring States, but as citizens of the State of Missouri, none can deny our right to consider among ourselves that which is best to our own prosperity. [Prolonged applause.]

I desire briefly to call your attention to the results of the institution of Slavery in Missouri. The first and most palpable result is that the slave owners hate the non slaveholders, [cries of "That's so,"] and are every day attempting to disfranchise them. Look at your own city of St. Louis; what is the number of Representatives you send to the State Legislature? The population of the city and county of St. Louis entitles her to twenty-four Representatives, while the number under the Constitution of Missouri, is but twelve; why is this? why is it that it takes two white men in this county to equal one white man in another county? they who framed that State Constitution did it to suit the slave oligarchy, and not with a view to giving to the dense masses of freemen a voice in the government of affairs. In other slave States, where the slave oligarchy is stronger than we have permitted it to become here, it is even worse. In the city of Baltimore, a city that contains one-half of the entire white population of Maryland, they are allowed but one Senator and ten Representatives, instead of seventy-five, to which they are entitled. It requires seven or eight white men in the City of Baltimore to equal one white man outside of it. In Virginia it takes 40,000 in one place to equal 10,000 on the Eastern shore of that State in the Legislature. It is always so wherever you find an oligarchy, such as that under which Missouri now groans, but from which she is ultimately destined to free herself. The freemen of our State must look well to their rights. If the existence of 100,000 slaves is sufficient to deprive 100,000 free people of their constitutional rights, what, may I ask, will be the next step in the great drama? May we not ask, with a great degree of candor, whither are we drifting? May we not reasonably expect that the example of Mexico will be followed, and that the enslaving of white men will be resorted to?

There is another point which I desire to make. It is this. That the existence of the institution of Slavery in Missouri tends to lessen the value of your landed property, to a very great extent. I believe if you will compare the assessed value of land in any Free State with the value of land in any Slave State, it will be found that the excess of value in the former will more than equal the worth of the negroes in the latter. Those gentlemen who talk about the rights of property being so sacred, and who parade so much about the right of speech, hold their slave property so sacred that whilst they may discuss any subject of philosophy or history as exemplified in the heavens above or earth beneath, there is one "grand" subject which men are not allowed in the Slave States to speak above their breath. Thank God there is no such a state of things—no such a system I might say—in Missouri! We have at least achieved our right to free speech! [Applause.] There was a time when it was attempted to trample under foot these rights; but, my friends, that time has passed by. It is no more. But it was not because the slave oligarchy did not want to deprive us of this right; it was because they dare not do it. [Applause.]

OPINIONS OF MR. GIDDINGS.

HIS LETTER TO MR. LINCOLN.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS addressed a Republican meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 22d inst., giving his views of the Chicago Convention. He explained his own action in that body as follows:

The Platform Committee reported about 11 o'clock on Thursday, and he observed with great pain that the Platform failed to assert the inalienable right to life, liberty, &c., as granted by the Creator; and he hurried to his desk and proceeded to draw up an amendment reasserting that fundamental doctrine. While he was writing, the Chairman of the Ohio delegation came and looked over his shoulder, and, observing what he was doing, obtained the floor before the reading of the Platform was hardly completed, and moved the previous question. He had completed his amendment before the reading was through, and now arose and asked said Chairman of the Ohio delegation to withdraw his motion, that he might offer an amendment. It was replied that he wanted to cut off discussion. Mr. G. asked if he designed to cut him off from offering an amendment. The reply was—"To cut off you as well as others," also alluding to another section that might give occasion for discussion.

The previous question was lost, and the amendment offered, to which the above-named delegate from Ohio replied in language which he did not think at all becoming. After remarks by some others, the amendment was lost. He said that his emotions at that moment he could not describe. He felt that his previous position and his individual consistency would not permit him to sit in a body when the expression of the freedom principles contained in the Declaration of Independence were rejected, and that, too, at the second assembling of the Representatives of the Republican Party; and after these very principles had been denied in the Dred Scott decision, which was given at the instance of the Democratic Party, in March following the Philadelphia Convention. So he took his hat, and started to leave the Hall.

Friends gathered around him and urged him not to leave. He told them he was not in any fit of passion, but would sit down and wait a while, that there might be an opportunity for passion to subside if they supposed him thus influenced. On arising to go again an honorable Senator from New-York and member of the delegation from that State and others, came to him and told him that if he went the delegation from New-York would go with him, and endeavored to induce him to remain. He went out, received outside the hearty approval of Mr. BRYANT and others for the course he had pursued, and repaired to his room; whither his son, observing a pallor on his face as he left the Hall, and fearing a sudden attack of an old sickness, followed him. He sent him back with a note to PRESTON KING, requesting him to send a copy of the Platform to him immediately. His son on returning brought a note from Mr. KING stating that on motion of Mr. CURTIS, of the New-York delegation, the amendment he had offered was inserted in the second section of the Platform. So feeling that the principles to which he adhered were enunciated without any material alteration, he returned to the Convention.

Mr. GIDDINGS produced a copy of a letter addressed by himself to Mr. LINCOLN, as follows:

DEAR LINCOLN: You're nominated. YOU WILL BE ELECTED. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claims upon you. I have not worked for your nomination—nor for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles—and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, "LINCOLN is an honest man." All I ask of you in return for my services is, *Make my statement good throughout your Administration.* Yours, GIDDINGS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BANKS—A CURIOUS RESOLUTION.

The following is an extract from the address delivered by Gov. BANKS at the Republican ratification meeting held in Boston on Thursday evening:

I am glad, gentlemen, that the delegates of this State, in the initiatory proceedings of the Convention whose doings we are assembled to ratify, remembered that which is due to the great leaders of the cause of the people in this country. It is well to be said by every man who is hopeful for his country, that it is a sad day when the men of great capacity and the natural leaders of a good cause are not remembered; and I thank the delegates from the State of Massachusetts for having given in the initiation of the proceedings of this Convention, their voices, with the consent of the people, to the statesman of New-York;—[applause]—and those of the delegation from this Commonwealth with whom I had the honor of personal intercourse, will bear me out in saying that that was my desire on the part of the representation of this State. [Applause.] Not, gentlemen, that I would deny a recognition of the just rights of other parties and of other leading citizens of the United States, of the statesmen of Ohio, of the gallant young chieftan whose flag we bore in 1856, and though last, not least, of the man who stands six feet and four inches in the Republican cause—aye, six feet and four inches in the Republican cause, and stronger as the representative of liberty, and higher in the affections of his own neighborhood and among the people of the glorious West. [Applause.]

I have also to express my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention—its eloquent protest against the extension of slavery, its generous declaration in favor of the interests and rights of free labor, and the development of the material interests of the country.

I wish to express my approval of that hearty and solemn denunciation of the African Slave-trade with which the country is threatened; but especially and above all—in the same marked language in which the Convention itself placed it—I have to express myself in approval in your presence of the declaration in favor of the recognition inviolate of the rights of every State to manage its own private affairs in its own private way. [Applause, and another pause on account of the influx of the Cambridge delegation.] Allow me to say, gentlemen, that from the depths of my heart, from a knowledge of the men, I approve the selection of LINCOLN and HAMLIN [Applause] as the standard bearers—worthy, honorable, and, I trust, to be successful—of the Republican cause of 1860. [Applause.] Of Mr. HAMLIN let me say that he is our friend and our neighbor—that we know him well. From his youth we have traced his career with satisfaction and with pride to his early and his mature manhood, and in him we may say we have a representation of New-England, and New-England interests and principles, to whom and with whom we may give one entire, united, and hearty support, in whatever and to whatever position he may be called. [Applause.] And as to the representative of the Republican cause for the highest place, from the gallant State of Illinois, we take the enthusiastic and undivided affection which he bears from all classes of people in his own country, as a proof conclusive of his own worth; and we give him, day and night, in season and out of season, our heartiest support until he shall represent the American people and the cause of the Republican Party, in the Presidential Chair of the United States. [Applause.] And if in this we are true to ourselves, we will leave our opponents, whether on the one side or the other, whether on the right or the left, in unfenced desolation, naked as the vulgar air. [Applause.]

The following resolution was among those passed:

Resolved, That those bitter opponents of the Republican party who are so indignant because some other of our distinguished statesmen were not nominated at Chicago, are entitled to all the sympathy they have any right to expect, considering the nature of their appreciation of our leaders and the time and manner of expressing it; but let them possess their souls in patience and indulge in the consoling reflection, that, in the good time coming, there will be ample opportunity to do justice to every Republican candidate for the Presidency before either of them shall have arrived at the age of our present venerable Chief Magistrate. Meanwhile the patriotic men for whom such tender regard is recently manifested, desire no sympathy from former foes, and not one of them will be influenced by personal disappointment or selfish considerations, in the consciousness, that—"He also serves who only stands and waits."

LINCOLN AS HE IS.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, May 23.

Ten thousand inquiries will be made as to the looks, the habits, tastes, and other characteristics of Honest Old ABE. We anticipate a few of them.

Mr. LINCOLN stands six feet and four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark-gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kind sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and though thin, is wiry. His head sets well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of CLAY than that of WEBSTER; but it is unlike either. It is very large, and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, completes the description.

In his personal habits, Mr. LINCOLN is as simple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and eats with the appetite which goes with a great brain; but his food is plain and nutritious. He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort—not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco in any of its shapes. He never was accused of a licentious act in all his life. He never uses profane language. A friend says that once, when in a towering rage, in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud upon the State, he was heard to say, "They shan't do it, d—n 'em!" but beyond an expression of this kind, his bitterest feelings never carry him. He never gambles; we doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever, and in debt he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man a dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in the pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous, but exact, and above all, religiously honest.

He would be a bold man who would say that ABRAHAM LINCOLN ever wronged any one out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money; but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which Mrs. LINCOLN belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth—too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. His enemies may say that he tells Black Republican lies; but no man ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a citizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of moderate means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for his honesty, ability and patriotism, the admiration of his countrymen.

If Mr. LINCOLN is elected President he will carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty, in the mould in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as FRANK PIERCE, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. BUCHANAN, but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgraceful revelations of CORNELIUS WENDELL. He will take to the Presidential Chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.

There is a female college in Forsyth, Georgia in which the young ladies are required to learn to, cut and make their own dresses, and also, in turn, occasionally to supervise and direct the cooking and other domestic arrangements of the institution.

GOSSIP FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Nauvoo the City of Joe Smith—Our Visit There—Its Early History—All About It—Young Joe Smith—His Condition—The Widow Smith—Her New Husband—Masonic Hall—Other Houses—The Men—The Women—How the City was Laid Out—The Temple—View from the Temple—The Future of the City—Concert on the Steamboat.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMBOAT METROPOLITAN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Opposite Quincy, Monday, May 21, 1860.

Since last advices we have sailed down the great Mississippi, rendered immortal by the graphic description of Gen. FLOURNOY at the Charleston Convention; have visited Montrose, Nauvoo and Keokuk, and had a jolly good time generally.

Owing to the

CONTROVERSY AMONG THE MORMONS

at this time, the city of Nauvoo, once a magnificent city, more recently razed to the ground, and now nearly a mass of ruins, is an object of great interest, and may yet hold the position among her sister cities which her founder so fondly predicted for her, and which her geographical position eminently qualifies her for. Owing to the low state of the river, all heavily loaded boats are compeled to unload at Montrose, and send the freight down to Keokuk by lighters over the rapids, or by the cars. At 12 o'clock Sunday night we reached Montrose, and remained there until 1, to-day, so that we had ample time to go to Nauvoo and satisfy our curiosity. At 7 in the morning we formed a party consisting of Hon. T. A. POOR, of Maine; Col. PINCKNEY, Gov. WASH. SMITH, D. D. CONOVER, O. W. BRENNAN, Alderman PERLEY, and Hon. E. F. ROGERS, of New-York; R. M. FIELD, of the *Boston Post*; E. C. BIGELOW, of the *Bath Tribune*, and Col. BRASTOW, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. L. FREEMAN, of Virginia, and Hon. M. PATTERSON, of North Carolina, with your humble servant. We chartered a barge and rowed across the river to Nauvoo, a distance of about two miles. We were here met by a Mr. WARD, who lives in a house formerly occupied by Apostle SNOW, and who kindly offered to aid us in doing the town. It seems that in the days of prosperity Nauvoo contained thirty thousand inhabitants, but owing to the exodus at the time of the invasion there are now but about three thousand, a very few of whom are Mormons. When JO SMITH bought the site, he deeded seventy-five acres of it, all in the centre of the city, to his wife, though this was not generally known. To the head Mormons who rebought, he gave deeds signed by himself and wife, thereby making them safe, while to the poorer Mormons and outsiders deeds were issued which were of no value whatever, bearing the signature of SMITH alone. When the trouble came, and all were compelled to flee, three trustees were appointed, whose duty it was to sell the land and account to JO SMITH. Trouble of course arose, the lawyers reaping therefrom a rich harvest, but the Courts decided that all land held by SMITH's deed alone was not vested in those who purchased from him, consequently those who had made improvements could only save them by repurchasing. Finally a compromise was made, and after considerable growling, all were satisfied. The Temple was bought by the French Icarians, who built school-houses and improved a great deal of property, with the intention of establishing a convent, a church, a mercantile post, and a thrifty settlement. Finally they failed, and all their effects were sold at auction a few weeks since. The Temple was bought by some Iconoclast, who desired it only for the stone of which it was composed, and he is rapidly selling the same for building purposes to farmers, and other barbarians. This brings us to the present state of

NAUVOO CITY.

A vast extent of ground is covered by the ruins of this city. Streets beautifully laid out, wide and spacious, macadamized and in good order, afford evidence of good taste and systematic design. Numbers of large brick houses, with doors gone, windows broken, and partially unroofed, are scattered here and there, entirely unoccupied and useless, in every sense of the term. A very large, unfinished brick hotel, with marble cappings, is in the centre of the city, a very picture of desolation and destitution. The site of the town is unsurpassed by any on the river. It is most admirably adapted for the wants of a large city; access to it is easy, by land and water, the climate is genial, and the general condition of the place healthy. Since the departure of the French, the Germans have flocked there in crowds, and now occupy the greater portion of the city.

YOUNG JO SMITH,

the son of the Prophet, is 26 years of age, and occupies the house in which his father first lived. He believes as did his father, in all the Mormon doctrines, *except the one which countenances plurality of wives.* He is a Justice of the Peace, and lives on his property. His house resembles an old-fashioned, gable-ended New-England farm-house, surrounded by a neat plot of ground, thickly studded with trees. In the drawing-room hangs a portrait of the old Prophet himself, which looks just as he did, cow-lick and all, twenty years ago.

Mr. SMITH is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen, on whom he does not attempt to obtrude his opinions. He does not hold a great deal of landed property here, though he has available means elsewhere.

The relict of Prophet SMITH,

THE WIDOW SMITH,

some time since married a Mr. BIALEHEIMER, who with her occupies the house from which the first husband was driven. He is considerable of a man, and "knows how to keep a hotel," that being the present occupation of himself and all that remains to tell the mournful tale of old SMITH, the great defunct. The hotel in which they entertain the traveling weary was formerly the head-quarters of the faithful. The alarm bell still hangs, though ropeless, in the belfry, and evidences of the Prophet's love of style are many and varied. A fine grapery is in full growth at the side of the house, and the only decent orchard I have seen since leaving Chicago is in the rear. The lady whose name heads the paragraph is about sixty years of age. She has a fine figure, portly and fair, and is evidently a kind-hearted and benevolent lady, who is tinctured a little with the spirit of the traditional Yankee, and who agrees with the Scripture that it is not good for man to live alone.

Some little distance from this place is the Masonic Hall, the finest building in the place after the Temple. It is built of brick, is a large square building, the doors and windows capped with marble and bearing evidence of costly and careful rearing. The Mormons were nearly all masons. Besides the many buildings which are yet in good order, and those alluded to as being dismantled and destitute, there are the foundations of hundreds of others which have been pulled down and the materials removed by farmers to the back country, where they have been used in the construction of school-houses, churches and private residences. There are some new houses built in good style, but none approaching in magnitude or appearance to those put up during the *régime* of the Prophet Jo. There are Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Episcopal Churches there, but all of an inferior style of architecture.

The men are Dutch. Is that enough? They are shrewd, well-to-do farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, lager-beer sellers and clergymen. The women I can't say much for. I didn't see but one pretty woman in the place. I met her under an apple tree in Widow SMITH's rear. She had on a br[illegible] scarlet dress, which recalled scriptural allusio[illegible] to that color, and was bending a bough, from which to pick some apple-blossoms. She kindly gave me a bouquet made in part of these blossoms, chickweed, garlic and clover, and, ascertaining that I was a stranger, gave me much information concerning the crops, the dearth of rain and hard times generally, which would not particularly interest a reader, however much it might a listener. The rest of the women appear to have been over-worked. They look care-worn, and only aid the impression gathered all along the route, and mentioned in my yesterday's letter, that the women of the West do not compare favorably with their sisters at the East. *Moral*—Girls, stay at home.

We passed a barber's shop, "manned entirely by women."

The city was laid out in blocks, square, having four acres to the block. A quarter was taken from each side for street purposes. The blocks were divided into four lots, of three-quarters of an acre each. Lots were worth on an average $350 each. Now they can be bought by the acre at $25.

After wandering around the city several hours, calling on everybody, getting bouquets and trinkets and mementoes, we went to

THE TEMPLE,

or rather we went to what remains of it. It stands on a hill, elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea. The only standing portion is the vestibule, from the façade of which are four abutments. They are built of marble. The tops are elegantly carved, and are surmounted by bas-relief faces of the Cherubim crossed by two inverted torches.

Under the eaves, in the cherubim's mouth, under his very nose, inside the torches, wherever they can get, the swallows have made their nests, and their twitering sounds, like a miniature dirge, wailed over the doom of the former occupants of the sacred edifice. Beyond is the baptismal font, or rather was. It was supported by twelve marble oxen, of which nothing remains except one solitary nose, a bunged eye, and half a horn. An ice-house, well and outhouse are in good repair, but besides these all is going to wrack and ruin.

A very fine view of the surrounding country is commanded from the temple—and a beautiful sight it is. The Mississippi lies at its base, and from it is built up a vast, well-ordered and regular city. It can only be a question of time as to its future position of greatness.

The present movement in favor of restoring the Mormon supremacy here meets with great opposition from the inhabitants, and also from that portion of the Church over which BRIGHAM YOUNG presides, and will probably not succeed. But that this city, sooner or later, is destined to be a large, prosperous and influential one, is as certain as that now it is deserted, forlorn and entirely a "one-horse concern."

We had a grand concert on the boat this evening, given by the barber, waiters and cooks. It was patronized by Governors, Colonels, Honorables and Generals without end.

I had closed my letter, and was in the enjoyment of the concert in the saloon, when the cry of "Man overboard" started us all from our seats, and sent a thrill indescribable through every person present. Investigation proved that a man, name unknown, had started to cross the river in a little metallic life-boat. Seeing our steamer approaching, he foolishly attempted to pull before her bows. He was warned by the lookout, but before he could jump upon the bow of the steamboat, his yawl was struck by the *Metropolitan*, and he was immediately plunged twenty feet below the surface. His body could not be found. What a way to die! How terrible and how momentous an instant of time was that which preceded his destruction! Of what did he think? What did he say? What were his sensations? Who can tell?

Of course no further jollification was had. This closed, I shall retire early. I mail from Quincy, hoping to reach St. Louis to-morrow in time for the ratification meeting in honor of Honest "Old Abe"—he of the "ragged trousers" and the "bare footed oxen." HOWARD.

Amusements.

During the past week, at Wallack's Theatre, the "Overland Route" has maintained its ground, and we apprehend is destined to maintain it to the end of the season. Notwithstanding the excellent *mise en scene*, and the general smoothness of the performance, the play unquestionably "hangs," particularly in the third act. We know it has been considerably and judiciously curtailed for presentation to an American audience, but the operation might have been more bold without injuring the efficiency of the piece.

It is understood that when the "Overland Route" ceases to be attractive, this theatre will be leased for the Summer by Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

Report says that the veteran WALLACK is desirous of obtaining or constructing a theatre more "up town," as also that he is in treaty for the Winter Garden, but he is a prudent tactician, and reports cannot exactly be relied on. If such change takes place, Mr. FLORENCE is spoken of as being likely to prove the permanent lessee of Wallack's Theatre.

Niblo's Garden has continued to offer its equestrian glories to the admiring crowds that have continued to visit its arena, where, after this night, gymnastic feats, and the wonderful performances of the doubtful ELLA ZOYARA and ROBINSON, will give place to the more legitimate drama.

We understand that Mr. NIXON has secured for his coming season the services of the NELSON Sisters, who recently appeared at Mrs. BROUGHAM's Theatre, in Broadway.

At Laura Keene's Theatre, under the Summer lesseeship of Mr. JEFFERSON, a profitable business is being secured; aided by Mrs. WOOD, Miss JEFFERSON, and a company for the performance of "Vandevilles" or farce. No other result could have been expected. Miss KEENE sailed for Europe in the *City of Washington*, on this day week. What her intentions are for the ensuing Winter season, we believe, are kept strictly secret, though some engagements are said to have been made.

The Winter Garden is still devoted to the opera, which MAX MARETZEK has resolved in continuing for a further short season; in the course of which the indefatigable "impresario" is about to produce two further novelties: "Il Bravo," by MERCADANTE, and VERDI's "I' Mesnadiere." In the performance of the latter the services of three new artists will be employed. "Nabuco" and "La Juive" have each been sang this week, still adding nightly to the well-earned reputation of FABBRI, whose extreme exertions have compelled the necessity of postponing the opera of "Martha," which was to have been performed last evening, for which "Stradella" was necessarily substituted.

The Academy of Music is for the present closed, but announced as to be shortly reopened by Madame CORTESI, with the view of introducing MUSIANA, who is said to have achieved great celebrity as a tenor in the Havana. She is, however, fulfilling a previous engagement at Boston.

It is reported that JOHN BROUGHAM, the established favorite of this City, will sail for Europe in July.

Mr. BUCKLAND opens the Montreal Theatre on Monday next, with AGNES ROBERTSON as the star; he is assisted by Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY, VIOLA CROCKER and apparently a very efficient company. The prospects of this theatre, considering the coming visit of the Prince of Wales, are most promising.

NEWS ITEMS.

The citizens of Carondelet, Mo., have held a public meeting, to remonstrate against the stoppage of the Sunday trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad. They resolved that, "We have a deep regard for the religious opinions of every class of our citizens, and respect the sentiments which a portion of them entertain about the proper observance of the Sabbath—but that a proper sense of toleration requires that the opinions of a few about the morality or immorality of running trains on the Sabbath ought not to prevail to the detriment and serious injury of whole community.

On the 1st inst. meteoric stones fell in various parts of Eastern Ohio. Four large stones, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each, fell on or near the track of the Central Ohio Railroad, near Concord, burying themselves in the ground about two feet, while at Claysville, south-east of Cambridge, and other portions of the country, stones of the same quality, but in greater quantities, fell to the earth.

A man, calling himself G. W. Board, but whose real name is supposed to be Thomas Board, his aliases being numerous, was arrested a few days ago in Owensboro. He had captivated a lady of that city, and was about to lead her to the hymeneal altar, the invited guests having assembled to witness the nuptials, when it leaked out that the gentleman had gone through that ceremony oftener than the law allowed, in Texas and other parts of the Union.

The Marseilles journals represent that rats have lately increased so much in that city, in spite of the attempts to destroy them by means of traps, poison, &c., as to have become a serious nuisance, infesting the streets at night, and even invading kitchens and larders in the daytime. The journals say that cats, apparently from fear, do not attack them, and they recommend the employment of English terriers, one of these dogs having completely exterminated or driven away a horde which had taken up its residence in one of the principal hotels.

The Savannah *Express* states that the turpentine trade of that city is increasing. The North Carolina makers estimate the yield at $400 per hand. The attention of the planters of Texas is now called to the defects in the handling of cotton in Texas. It seems that this product ranks in many cases below the average price, from the carelessness of many putting up the crop.

At the Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia, during the past year, there have been admitted 190 children, of which 124 were boys, and 66 girls. Of these 62 were committed by Judges; 18 released by parents. During the same period 183 were discharged. Of these 117 were indentured or adopted; 56 restored to relatives or friends.

It is stated in a letter from Hamburg that notice had been given that several hundred Italians belonging to different States will arrive there in May and June next, to embark for the United States. This is the first time that an extensive emigration of Italians for the States takes place at Hamburg, the emigrants embarking at that port having hitherto belonged to Germany and the Northern countries.

ECHOES FROM THE LONDON CLUBS.

Opening of the Royal Academy—A Good Story of Thackeray—Anthony Trollope—Large Income made by him—Charles Dickens—E. M. Whitty, his Life and Death—Illness of Robert Brough—Row between Palmerston and Gladstone—Delane at Cambridge House—Paper Duty not to be Repealed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 12.

Last Monday morning rose tolerably brilliantly, considering the awful time of cutting east winds and snow and hail-storms we had recently experienced, and by ten o'clock Pall Mall was well filled with scattered groups, wending their way to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. It was the opening day; the Queen had been in the previous Thursday. Friday had been devoted to those lucky ones possessing cards for the private view, and on Saturday had been held the annual banquet of the Academicians, at which your countryman, Mr. MOTLEY, won golden opinions by the singularly modest, yet eloquent manner in which he returned thanks for the toast "Literature," with which his name had been associated. But Monday was the first day for the public, and thither they flocked in shoals, not the *profanum vulgus*, not the *oi polloi*, by any means; the rooms were filled with lovely girls in their best Spring toilets, with bearded artists—keeping their ears well cocked for the laudations which their pictures might receive, but resolutely shutting them against adverse criticism—and with a crowd of literary and fashionable notabilities. Towering above all others, conspicuous alike by his lofty stature of six feet five inches, and by his handsome, intellectual face, walked M. J. HIGGINS, the great pamalistic controversalist on all social subjects, the "Jacob Rusium," the "Thirsty Soul," and the "Civilian" of the *Times*, in earnest conversation with THACKERAY, his superior in reputation and nearly his equal in height; bearded ALBERT SMITH, looking still a little pallid and pale from his illness, bustled through the rooms with his pretty chirping little wife on his arm; GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA was there, making notes for his review in the *Daily Telegraph*; little SAM. LOVER hopped about, criticising with artistic eye and punning with Irish mirth; some of the great sons of art, ROBERTS, EGG and JOHN PHILLIP, flitted here and there, but I missed the pale, earnest face of RUSKIN, and hear that he has not yet returned to town. It is admitted to be an excellent exhibition,—that is to say, it is a capital gathering of good pictures, though there are none which attract such great crowds as to have a bar placed in front of them, and a policeman to tell the people to "move on," as was the case with Mr. FAITH's "Derby Day" two years ago. You will generally find a gathering round MILLAIS' picture, the "Black Brunswickers," and with reason, for it is a fine subject finely painted. A young man, one of the regiment of Black Brunswickers, is parting from his ladylove on the eve of the battle of Waterloo; she is entreating him to stay, and he is evidently urging honor, duty, and all the known *formula*, to plead for his departure. The faces are both very striking—that of the girl is particularly pretty, and is exactly like the lady from whom it was painted, Miss KATE DICKENS, the youngest daughter of CHARLES DICKENS, our great novelist. She is engaged to be married to CHARLES COLLINS, (the "Eye-witness" of *All the Year Round*,) brother of WILKIE COLLINS, and a great friend of MILLAIS's. FAITH, PHILLIP, ROBERTS and STANFIELD are all well represented, but the public are grumbling dreadfully at the falling-off in HENRY O'NEIL, the last-elected Associate, whose pictures of "Eastward Ho!" and "The Return" gave him such fame. His new work is a shipwreck scene, with a man volunteering to swim off to the shore with a rope—but the grouping is very theatrical, and the coloring black and opaque. There is a very unpleasant affair connected with this picture. A young artist, named HOLLIDAY, had executed a work on exactly the same subject as O'NEIL's, but infinitely its superior in execution; *this picture was rejected, one of the judges being O'Neil's most intimate friend!* The matter will probably not end here. I am glad to find that your countryman, Mr. JASPER CROPSEY, is making excellent way in this country. His talent is highly extolled, and he is everywhere spoken of in the warmest terms for his modesty, hospitality and amiability. While on art topics I must record that ABRAHAM SOLOMON, with whose name you will be familiar from his capital pictures of "First and Second Class," was married on Thursday to Miss HART, a member of his nation, and a very pretty girl.

In literary matters we are all alive, but the success of the *Cornhill Magazine* is already showing symptoms of being on the wane. That notable periodical went up like a rocket, and is beginning to come down like the stick; it is certain that its first number sold nearly a hundred thousand, and that its second reached seventy thousand, but ever since then it has been declining, and now I should think forty thousand was about the mark. With a less circulation it would not—could not pay, for it receives comparatively few advertisements, and its expenses are enormous. There have been already four tremendously heavy dinner parties given by SMITH, (of SMITH & ELDERS,) at his residence in Gloucester-terrace, at which all the principal contributors have been present. THACKERAY is, of course, the great gun of these banquets, and comes out with the greatest geniality in his power, speaking of G. H. LEWES as "Mr. BEDE," (Mrs. L. is the author of *Adam Bede*,) and drawing each man out to the extent of his ability. But there is one very funny story which will bear repetition: SMITH, the proprietor of the *Cornhill*, and the host on these occasions, is a very good man of business, but totally unread; his business has been to sell books, not to read them, and he knows little else. On the first occasion of their dining there, THACKERAY remarked to those around him, "This is a splendid dinner, such an one as CAVE, the bookseller of St. John's Gate, gave to his principal writers when Dr. JOHNSON's coat was so shabby that he ate his meal behind the screen;" then calling out to his host, who was at the other end of the table, THACKERAY said, "Mr. SMITH, I hope you've not got JOHNSON there behind that screen!" "Eh?" said the bibliopole, astonished; "behind the screen? JOHNSON? God bless my soul, my dear Mr. THACKERAY, there's no person of the name of JOHNSON here, nor any one behind the screen—what on earth do you mean?" A roar of laughter cut him short; poor Mr. SMITH had probably never heard of Dr. JOHNSON and his screen dinner. The principal contributors to the *Cornhill* are ANTONY TROLLOPE, who is writing "Framley Parsonage" in its pages; GEORGE SALA, the biographer of HOGARTH; Big HIGGINS, MONCKTON MILNES, BILLY RUSSELL, of Crimean Correspondent fame; DALLAS, and OXENFORD, of the *Times*; G. H. LEWES, who is writing the "Insect Life;" HOLLINGSHEAD, HANNAY, Mrs. GASKELL, Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Sir J. BOWRING, Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, DASENT, (second Editor of the *Times*;) and a host of smaller fry. The paper called "Little Scholars," in the current number, was written by THACKERAY's eldest daughter—her first attempt at literary composition; it is pretty, but bears traces of being touched up by the paternal hand,—as THACKERAY himself once said to PETER CUNNINGHAM, who was proudly pointing to some anonymous article as his writing: "Ah! I thought I recognised your *hoof* in it!" With the exception of DICKENS and THACKERAY, perhaps ANTONY TROLLOPE is making more money than any English novelist. He has a situation in the Post-office, which brings him over eight hundred a year; he gets a thousand guineas for his "Framley Parsonage;" and in addition to this, has just completed and published a novel with CHAPMAN & HALL; beside all he is making by his reprints and new editions. Some of his literary friends want him to give up the Post-office and devote all his time to novel-writing, but he wisely looks upon his official position as a source of certain income, and intends to stick to it. *All the Year Round* goes bravely on, floated by WILKIE COLLINS' capital story of the "Woman in White," and by DICKENS' occasional papers of "The Uncommercial Traveler." The great C. D. is in excellent health and spirits, but he is beginning to sicken of London, and wishes to live entirely in the country; therefore a large board announces that his town mansion, Tavistock House, is to be sold, while he purposes spending all his days at his rural residence, Gadshill Place, near Rochester, on the top of Fallstaff's Gad's Hill, celebrated by SHAKESPEARE. His oldest son, CHARLES, who has been for a long time in BARING's house, is going out to Hong Kong on the 20th to qualify himself as a China merchant and tea-taster, and last week a farewell dinner was given to him by his friends, some forty of whom were present, at the Freemasons' Tavern. BLANCHARD JERROLD was in the Chair, and an excellent and feeling speech was made by DICKENS *père*, and a very humorous one by ROBERT KEELEY, who responded to the toast of "The Stage." Poor *Once a Week*, which, as you know, was started by BRADBURY & EVANS when they had their quarrel with DICKENS, as a rival to *All the Year Round*, is doing very badly. In anticipation of the repeal of the paper duty, (of which more anon,) its size has been greatly increased, but its sale has profited little, if at all, thereby. The cuts are very good, but the articles are weak and uninteresting, and the editor, SAM LUCAS, one of the reviewers of the *Times*, is utterly unfitted for his post, being a priggish little man with a good classical education, but totally wanting in knowledge of the world and the requirements of periodical readers. It has also a dangerous rival in a publication called *The Welcome Guest*, which is well written, well illustrated, and cleverly conducted.

The last Australian mail brought us news of the death of EDWARD M. WHITTY, who was at one time well known among literary people here. He was the son of Mr. WHITTY, the proprietor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, and on coming to London immediately obtained an engagement on the reporting staff of the *Times*. Thence he passed to the *Daily News*, but his great success was made on the *Leader*, in which he published his "Stranger in Parliament" and his "Sketches of the Governing Classes." His connection with the *Leader* was broken off by a quarrel with SMYTHE PIGOTT, the editor, whom he afterwards terribly cut up in his satirical novel, "Friends of Bohemia." Just about this time FINLAY, the proprietor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, came to town in search of an editor, and snapped at once at WHITTY, who went away with him, and for six months did splendidly. Then he began to grow lax and careless, and his old enemy, overweening conviviality, got hold of him. His work was neglected, his brain besotted, his value gone. Again he quarreled with his editor and left his berth. He remained for a short time in London, doing occasional work, and there suffered a dreadful domestic calamity in the loss of his wife and two children, who died within a few days of each other. Broken in health and spirits, he started for Australia, and was welcomed there by all the brethren of the pen; but his constitution was too much shattered, and within six months after landing he died. I am afraid, too, there is little chance of recovery for another brilliant spirit, Mr. ROBERT BROUGH, who is very dangerously ill, and having been for some time out of work is in straightened circumstances. His friends have proposed a subscription for him, but it is probable that this will take the form of a volume, to which all of the first light writers of the day will contribute, and the proceeds of the sale of which shall go to the invalid.

Theatricals are dull enough with us. The painful struggle between the two Italian Operas results in nothing; both are very badly attended, and it would be difficult to say which is losing most money. You will have seen in our journals the usual stereotyped accounts of GRISI'S singing, but don't believe a word of them. Anything more painful than her dull, hoarse screech it is impossible to conceive; but she still acts as finely as ever. The dreariest play imaginable was brought out, on Wednesday, at the Haymarket—"The Family Secret," by Mr. FALCONER, full of long-winded, prosy iterations and moral twaddle. That insensate beast the British public, which is utterly devoid of taste, liked it very much, and applauded vigorously, but the poor critics yawned wearily through its three hours' tedium, and revenged themselves by "pitching into" it the next morning. Even OXENFORD, of the *Times*, who seems cursed with an impotency of fault-finding, or excessive amiability, was compelled to allow that it was prosy. LEIGH MURRAY, after a very long absence from the London stage, has returned to the Adelphi and seems inclined to keep steady. He has not in the least retrograded in his acting. The Olympic is doing a very good business, and so is the little band-box of the Strand. JAMES ANDERSON has returned to England, bigger, burlier and more blustering than ever; and I hear a rumor that DION BOURCICAULT has made so much money among you that he intends coming over here to pay all his old creditors. The sight of his money would be a blessing for sore eyes! ALBERT SMITH intends shortly closing his entertainment, the proceeds of which have greatly diminished. He will close it about July; then take a couple of months' holiday, and start on a tour through the Provinces, which will last two years, and which he expects will be very remunerative. I should not wonder if, at the end of that time, he were to pay you a visit in the States. A ridiculous paragraph has been the round of the papers that MACREADY's daughter was going on the stage, and at last the veteran has been compelled to write a letter denying the truth of the rumor. No one who knows MACREADY, and is aware how he detests all the publicity of the profession, could have believed it for an instant.

There is an undoubted split between PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE, and the issue of it will speedily be seen. What HORSMAN said the other night was perfectly true, that the connection between the Premier and the Editor of the *Times* is something more than mere social acquaintance. PALMERSTON laughed it off very well—better, perhaps, than any other man could have done, but there is not the slightest doubt that he and Lady P. owe all their success to the fascinations of their social blandishments. Hence is ROBERT LOWE in the Ministry; hence are the staircases of Cambridge House, on a Saturday night, choked with the *élite* of Liberal *literati*—DELANE jammed into a corner, and THACKERAY struggling amidst countesses. And the *Times*, which is the direct organ of PALMERSTON, has latterly been opposing some of GLADSTONE's pet schemes—especially the repeal of the Paper Duty. You may take my word for it, this bill will be rejected by the House of Lords. The Conservatives intend mischief, and the *Times* intends mischief, and the bill will be thrown out. What will follow? *Que sais-je?* say I, with MONTAIGNE, save that some expect that GLADSTONE will then leave the Ministry, and that PALMERSTON will be deuced glad of it.

Our social state would not look very healthy if you judge of it by the Criminal calendar this week, for at the Old Bailey we have PULLINGER pleading guilty to his frauds on the Union Bank, and Mr. HATCH, who was found guilty of an indecent assault on two children, bringing a counter charge of perjury against his prosecutors. The Volunteer movement flourishes and promises to become a permanent institution. The various corps are beginning to receive nick-names. They call the Lawyers' corps, "The Devil's Own," and suggest for their motto, "Retained for the Defence;" while the Artists' corps is known as the "Stand at Easels." And amidst all our other projects we hope to find time for two great metropolitan improvements—the embankment of the Thames, and a road across Hyde Park, connecting aristocratic Belgravia with wealthy Tybernia.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We learn from parties interested in the enterprise, that some 50 miles of the Atlantic Cable have been taken up, to a point extending seaward 50 miles from the shores of Trinity Bay. Fractures were found in the cable just where they had been indicated by the instruments on shore. The intention is to underrun a similar length of the wire on the European side, and it is then thought, by the sanguine promoters of ocean telegraphing, that the Atlantic cable will be made to work. It cannot be questioned that those concerned in this cable enterprise possess energy and hopeful temperaments.—*Boston Transcript, 24th.*

FROM ITALY.

Our own Correspondent Reaches Genoa—That Original Topic, Sea-Sickness—Affairs in the Two Sicilies—Improvements in Genoa la Superba.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENOA, Monday, May 7, 1860.

At length I breathe again a free, clean air. No one who has not experienced, can imagine the change which one undergoes in passing from Naples to Genoa. It was a lovely evening when we steamed out of the Bay of Naples. The sea was smooth as the palm of some great hand, just wrinkled by the lines of life and destiny. The whole sky was blazoned with red and gold, and the soft purple shadows of Vesuvius and the hills behind Sorrento would have challenged the pencil of CHURCH, transfigured as they were by the rich haze of an Italian evening. The moon was full, and looked sadly after us, as we sailed, like Hiawatha away into the sunset. At that time we forgot how dirty, how ignorant, how poor, was beautiful Naples;—we saw her in the glory of evening and romance, and were fain to cry out in the hackneyed phrase of tourists, "See Naples and die!"

The steamers of the Compagnia delle Due Sicilie, although as large as those of the French Messagiere, are not as clean and comfortable. The incessant motion and noise of the screw is almost intolerable in the after-cabin. I have known people who were never sea-sick driven half crazy by it. For two days, until we arrived at Leghorn, we had most extraordinary weather. Seldom is the Mediterranean so smooth. One of our inland lakes, or the Hudson itself, could not afford a more level road; and the *Amalfi* surprised everybody—being a screw-steamer—by not rolling in the least. On leaving Leghorn for Genoa, however, the *Amalfi* became herself again, and the Mediterranean returned to consciousness. Both seemed to feel that we had now entered upon the waters of a free country, and to desire to manifest their joy at the circumstance, as horses do, viz: by taking a good roll. The first intimation of this determination was a lurch, which sent half the passengers and a quantity of crockery flying across the deck. The soup, just come from pot, went to pot again, and was not recoverable, though so recently uncovered. The fish, ranged on the cook's table, forgetting that they were already cleaned and salted, went overboard into salt water, thus losing their balance after having lost their scales. Even a lot of lubberly cabbages caught the infectious spirit, and declared themselves in favor of a life on the ocean wave, by plunging madly over the bulwarks. The steamer, faithful even in its intoxication, never left us long in one lurch, but hastened to precipitate us into another. The large party of the *Brownes*, consisting, according to their trunks, of B. G. Browne, Marianna Browne, Juana Browne, Miss Browne, Mrs. Browne, and Browne, solemnly stumbled down stairs into the cabin, and were heard of no more till next morning. Sundry passengers, prostrated upon deck, intimated their faint determination to "die where they were;" and your correspondent, unfortunately *not* sea-sick, wished almost that he were, in order to escape the sight of so much misery.

How welcome, then, was the haven of Genoa. I staggered with unsteady step (not yet having found my land-legs) through the narrow streets, and past the splendid palaces, that sit, like so many princes in an amphitheatre, and look down at the sea-show in the harbor. The *café* where I am writing rocks before my eyes, and I half expect that the respectable politician opposite me, now digesting the morning's *Opinione*, will suddenly turn pale and call for the steward.

I never saw but one man who could be merry from the very depths of sea-sickness. That was Mr. FIELDS—J. T. FIELDS—TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston. I presume Mr. F.'s many friends think him irresistible at any time, but if they would see and hear how funny a man can be when he "dares to be as funny as he can," let them charter the small French steamer *Isère*, ("*Iser rolling rapidly*," *he* called her,) bargain for a stormy passage from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia—no difficult matter—put Mr. F. on the sofa in the cabin, and attempt to condole with him!

But adieu to this fertile, never-exhausted subject of sea-sickness. This and Love are the only stories ever old, yet ever new; and a wise correspondent should shun both.

Let me interject here, lest I forget it hereafter, the perhaps important fact that the United States sloop-of-war *Macedon*, suddenly receiving dispatches from home, sailed from Naples last Monday, April 30, for the Eastward—perhaps to return home, perhaps to cruise nearer Spain. Who knows what will happen?

Up to the last moment before my leaving Naples there was no news transpiring with regard to Sicily. I really believe the Neapolitans know less about it than the whole world beside. A dispatch of the Government dated the 4th of May, to Vienna, states that "perfect tranquillity reigns in Sicily," an assertion so certainly false that it engenders belief in the news published by the Piedmontese journals, according to which the Revolution is continually gaining ground.

The correspondent of the *Opinione*, writing from Messina, April 29, states that at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d, the Sardinian steamer *Authion* was seen entering that port. The sight diffused throughout the population a paroxysm of joy which seemed uncontrollable. Many thought she would steer for the city, but this opinion was but the expression of a desire. It turned out to be a harmless visit of ceremony to Marshal RUSSO, who received the commander with pomp in the Citadel. A Neapolitan frigate-of-war followed the *Authion* out of port, in order to watch her movements.

In the correspondence of the *Adriatico* we read:

"The women, in the terrible and bloody battles which have taken place at Guadagua, Carini and elsewhere, fought by the side of their husbands and sons. No sooner did a combatant fall than they possessed themselves of his arms to use themselves against the regulars, or to preserve them for the remaining combatants, that their force might be redoubled against the enemy.

It has been often asked if we know the number of Sicilians who form part of the army of the King of Naples. We believe we can assure our readers that there are no Sicilians in the Neapolitan army, for conscription does not exist in Sicily."

The following is from the *Gazzetta di Torino*:

"At the corners of the streets in Palermo are posted proclamations of the Revolutionary Committee. Here is one of them:

Sicilians! Our arms, protected by the holiness of the cause we defend, are victorious. A sad fatality has forced us to shed the blood of our brethren in Naples. But the die is cast; and it is necessary to fight and to conquer. Our chains shall be broken. With our heroes are some Italians (from upper Italy,) whom the Neapolitan *sbirri* impudently term *brigands*."

Here is the oath taken by Gen. LAMORICIERE, in assuming the command of the Papal troops:

"I, LEON DE LAMORICIERE, Commanding-General, Chief of the Pontifical troops, promise and swear to be faithful to St. Peter the Apostle, to the Sacred College of the Most Eminent and Reverend Lord Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, to the Supreme Pontiff now reigning, and to his successors, elected according to canon; and I will exercise faithfully the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops confided to me. So help me God, and the Holy Evangelists."

Here in Sardinia, active preparations seem to be going on for increased military power. The *Guarda Nazionale* has spread its organization throughout the Kingdom, and comprises the flower of its citizens. The enthusiasm of the people has received a new stimulus from the annexation of Central Italy, and the Sicilian call for aid. If GARIBALDI really goes to the island, as seems probable, he can take with him any amount of eager patriots, to fight as long as he will lead them.

In spite of political excitement, there is no evidence that the trade of the Sardinian ports is suffering. The harbors of Leghorn and Genoa are crowded. In the former place I counted nine fine American ships together.

The new Railway Station-house, now nearly finished, will be a great ornament to Genoa, and give it a new title to its well-earned name, *Superba*. The architecture of the building it would be hard to define. It is that peculiar adaptation of Greek columns to Roman arches and a modern iron roof, which has no other name than *Railroad style*. Yet the *coup d'œil* of the immense structure is not only striking, but pleasing. Its perfect adaptation to its designed use is especially apparent. In front of the dépôt is to stand a statue of COLUMBUS, for which the pedestal is already raised. The pedestal bears projecting half-galleys, (I know no better epithet,) like the old Roman columns erected for maritime victories. The statue is by a Florentine sculptor, but has not yet arrived here.

R. W. R.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Touch of the Tropics—Happy Death of a Wicked Legislature—Bad Bills in our Plucky Governor's Pocket—Suicide of a New-York Druggist—A Priestly Bust—The Washoe See-saw—Bishop Kip—T. Starr King and J. C. Fremont—Ione Valley Saved to the Settlers—Personal Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 30, 1860.

The last Overland mail carried you no letter from San Francisco—not because there was no news, though there was but precious little; nor because the Pony Express scalps what little news there is, for though an item may sometimes be identified by its scalp, mourning friends are generally willing to see something more of it than the bare skull-cap. It came of a bit of imprudence in reviling our Summer winds. As if to punish our querulousness, from that day, or for three days, we had no wind, and straightway we were sweltering in the tropics. The heat at midday was intense, and only tolerable because all knew it could not last long. Before the spell was over "Glaucus" was, in the language of the steamboatmen, "badly hogged," and sufficiently humbled before the wind rose next day to resolve hereafter to speak of our Summer winds as they deserve; as our blessed scavenger, our unfailing, cool refreshment, and all the dust they bear as simply the evidences that the streets are not yet paved as they ought to be, nor the right system adopted for sweeping and cleaning them.

The town is in great spirits over the approaching final adjournment of the Legislature. When the majority were in better mood than they are at present they fixed to-day for the session to end, and the gallant minority are strong enough to hold them to the bargain they are very anxious to break. The Bulkhead bill being tabled by the majority, after the Governor's immortalizing veto, has been for several days ready at any moment that either House should be found thin enough to leap out and be passed again by a two-third vote of all present. It was pretty well impressed upon the minds of the minority that a blunder would be deemed a capital crime, and faithfully they have stood to their posts, to the loss of a good many drinks and the breeding of a prodigious thirst, which still they had strength to bear. On Saturday the agony was ended; the bill was called up by its friends, when the Senate refused to pass it over the veto by a vote of 16 to 15! Men in San Francisco shook hands over the news when they heard it, and assured each other of fresher faith and new courage in human nature.

The cardinal principle which the Legislature from its first to this its last day has kept in mind was, that San Francisco, for submitting to be purged by the Vigilance Committee, must be thoroughly punished. The rule of its operation has been, find out the will of the city and then break it; studiously consider its petitions and insultingly deny them; listen attentively to its protests, and put through all it protests against. The first veering from this policy was seen a day or two since, when a scurvy project, vulgarly known as the "Bummer Bill,"—an act to pay the Law-and-Order troops for taking arms (unsuccessfully) against the Vigilants, and under which, though there were but 250 rightful claimants, at least a thousand loafers expected to get spending money enough to carry them through till the opening of the next session—was suddenly thrust down to the foot of the Senate's calendar, and so stifled. There is hope yet that the country may retrieve its honor. Good Gov. DOWNEY has in his pocket, among other disreputable papers, three disgraceful acts that have passed both Houses, which, if he will keep there 24 hours longer, will be as harmless as blank tissue paper. They are—

First, a bill imposing a tax of $4 a month upon all Chinamen engaged in the fisheries. We have 40,000 Chinamen in the State, openly invited here, mostly quiet fellows, who do their stealing only from one another; 470 arrived here by the last clipper from Hong-Kong, and as many more are expected this week. They grub where our people have ceased to work, add materially to the products of the State, are not over-cleanly, and yet are a picturesque feature of society, which we could not spare without a loss. This rascally tax upon them is as mean as it would be to require all free negroes to furnish each white visitor free with a sealed cologne bottle.

Second, the Auctioneers' bill, not as objectionable as it was when introduced, but still bad enough, since it vests the appointment of all auctioneers in the Governor. [After all, it is not sure that this bill did not fall between the two Houses.]

Third, the infamous Libel law, which authorizes the bringing of an action for libel against any one of the editors or proprietors of a newspaper in any county of the State where such alleged libel may have circulated, and which from the day of commencing the suit, subjects all the property of the newspaper concerned to sale under execution; so that the moment a public sinner chooses to allege that his character, though for good cause, has been damaged by the Press, said Press and all its materials are under mortgage! Gov. DOWNEY has already so maddened the bad men of his own party by vetoing two of their pet plunder projects, that if he can hold these three vile acts in his pocket another day, we shall all agree that in our unknown Irish Governor we have turned up a veritable Old Hickory of the Pacific. He positively refuses to accept a public reception at the hands of his San Francisco friends; for all which, the night that he first comes to town, burning tar-barrels, costly pyrotechnics, complimentary mottoes in many-colored lance, and thundering salutes will flash out and echo the people's admiration of his pluck and patriotism.

Accidents will happen. The other day it was found that the Governor had approved of a bill which, when last heard of in the Legislature, was by the Senate indefinitely postponed. A blunder of an Assembly Clerk originated the curious accident, and a resolution subsequently adopted makes the act void.

No city railroad has been authorized by the Legislature, which is well for us. A company already organized under a general act, claims that it has all the legislation that is necessary to lay a track through the length of the town. It is estopped for the present by an injunction; they having to be sure that the people were in favor of their road, innocently asked the Supervisors to recommend it. While the Supervisors were considering the matters, in stepped the Courts with the injunction practice.

The Governor having signed the several bills authorizing the three counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Francisco, to tax themselves $900,000 to build a railroad from San Francisco to San José, the question has been a good deal discussed whether the San José Railroad, when built, will, in any sense, be a beginning of the Great Pacific Railroad. Some say, "Certainly, we must start here, and every inch of Easting we make is so much gain toward linking the East and the West." Others say, "No, the San José Railroad can be easily enough built by private enterprise. It is not needed, communication by the bay being always open. To furnish State aid for so easy an undertaking is spending our strength where it is not wanted. Spend your first dollar in crossing the Sierra Nevada, where without State aid no road will ever be constructed." The nays have the argument, but the ayes have the mass, who will vote for the project, and never pay a dollar of the taxes.

The House, the other day, in a fit of liberality, voted $3 a day to the reporters of the *Union* and *Standard*. The *Union*, next morning, abused the House for the uncalled-for generosity, and gave assurances that its reporters were well enough paid by their employers. Whereupon, the House, in a pet, reconsidered its vote, and the reporters of the Sacramento *Union*, in a huff, threw down their pens, and resigned their situations.

Some personal items compose the bulk of our city news. R. P. ANDERSON, druggist, preached a very serious dashaway sermon by aid of a heavy dose of morphine, on Thursday last. He was formerly in business in the drug-store on the corner of Fulton and Front streets, (I think,) in New-York. He failed there, and came to California. Here he contracted intemperate habits, though, aside from them, he was a gentleman of education and good appearances. Not succeeding very well, he went to Sacramento, started a drug-store, failed, and came back again. He became a clerk with CROWELL & CRANE, joined the Dashaways for six months, kept his pledge till his time was up, but would not renew it. Then he turned broker. Two months ago he got $160 worth of goods to sell on commission, but made out the bills in his own name, and received cash for them, telling the parties for whom he sold them that he had given 60 days' credit. Time being up, he could not settle; the original owners of the goods got out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of grand larceny. The officer that went to take him found him in his room at the Railroad House, dying of a suicidal dose of morphine. He leaves a family—a wife and children—in New-York.

I have told before now the story of JOSE L. BERRYESSA, who, together with NEELY JOHNSON, deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, the papers that conferred a valuable Mexican Grant to the Point Lobos Ranch, whereon there is a Government Reserve; how afterwards JOHNSON got the papers out of the Surveyor's hands, and only engaged to return them when BERRYESSA should make out for certain joint clients a deed for a certain portion of the ranch; how BERRYESSA alleged that the deed was intended to convey 185 acres of Mrs. BERRYESSA's interest in the ranch, but after he had signed it and it was read to him, he found it conveyed a half of all her interest, *except* 185 acres, when he indignantly tore off his name. For thus mutilating the deed, JOHNSON's partner had him arrested; and BERRYESSA, in retort, got out a warrant, charging JOHNSON and LATIMER with conspiracy to defraud. The Police Judge has sent the case—"The People *against* BERRYESSA"—to the Court of Sessions for trial; and discharged the complaint against JOHNSON & LATIMER as frivolous. The parties are all notable people and the matter has been much talked of.

An eloquent Catholic clergyman who came to this city 18 months since, highly recommended to Arch-Bishop ALLEMANY, permitted by him to enter upon the duties of the priesthood, and who has held forth here to great acceptance before large audiences, was found one day last week, about noon, reeling drunk down Jackson street, chucking disreputable women under the chin, and using obscene language. The Police took him in a carriage and hurried him home; and the more charitable newspapers, while telling the shameful story, withheld his name and reminded their readers that he had formerly been reported subject to temporary insanity. The next day he was found again fuddled on the street, and taken by the police to the Hospital. Then one of the papers could not stand it, and blurted out the name at full length. This brought a card, evidently (though not avowedly) from a high Catholic quarter, saying that Father ——, some 12 months before, was suspended, was restored again after probation and exemplary conduct, and again a fortnight before his public disgrace had been suspended forever from the ministry. "St. PETER fell," says the card, "and yet he was the Prince of the Apostles." And, barring the card, a vast array of experience says, that no man is safe in California from drunkenness, who is not a Dashaway, or abstinent enough to be reckoned one by all outsiders.

KOHLER, the wealthy fancy-goods man, who was charged with sending a gilded bar of lead, instead of the same weight of gold, to Paris, has commenced a suit to recover from WELLS, FARGO & Co. the $4,000 that he paid them on account when charged with the crime. He alleges that he paid it under compulsion, and avers his entire innocence in the matter. His lawyers, honest, conscientous men, believe him the victim of a conspiracy. At the Express office, where he paid the money, they as evidently believe him guilty.

The vocalist, KATE HAYES, (now the widow BUSHNELL,) has commenced a suit to foreclose a mortgage on a part of the San Antonia ranch. The land was mortgaged to her Jan. 1, 1856, for $35,000, at 1½ per cent. interest per month—now amounting to $32,000.

Seven horses died in a single day in a large livery stable owned by a couple of colored men here. The owners of horses were panic-stricken, but it is likely to be proven that BROWN & DENISON had enemies, who, "to be even with them," mixed arsenic with their oats.

"Sansome Hook and Ladder Company," a once famous institution of crack young merchants, which was rich enough a few years since to give $1,000 to the Washington Monument Fund, has disbanded, sold out its property, and means to turn the proceeds over to an Orphan Asylum. Rather than admit the "ruff-scuff" to its roll, and being unable to rally the old style of members, it retires with grace into the past history of the City.

Washoe is rampant again. The "Ophir Mining Company" has organized under the General Act, and elected new officers, namely: President, WM. BLANDING; Trustees, CHARLES F. LOTT, WM. M. LENT, BENJAMIN HOLLADAY, S. P. DEWEY, THEODORE WINTERS, S. A. WOODWORTH, and President BLANDING—all stalwart men. They are to choose a Treasurer and Secretary, and open an office here soon. Shares are reported as held at $800 a foot, and "none to sell."

The Lady Bryan Washoe claim is held by a partnership company. Its stock has been selling at $50 a foot. On Saturday it got out that some certificates of stock, signed with the names of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, did not bear the genuine signature of one at least of these gentlemen, whereupon it was offered in vain at $15 a foot. Some averred that it was a misunderstanding simply,—but holders were a good deal scared.

This morning a motion is being argued in the Fourth District Court, for an order to change the venue in the indictment of Judge TERRY for murdering BRODERICK. He wants to be tried in some other county than San Francisco.

Bishop KIP returns to the States by the next steamer. After the Yale College Commencement he purposes making the European tour, and to return here about a year hence.

THOMAS STARR KING arrived in the *Sonora* last Saturday. Yesterday he had a crammed house to hear his first sermon. It was a magnificent discourse—one of the sort that sends little thrills running up all your veins, and sets the brains of hearers on fire.

Col. FREMONT was in town last week, but at the urgent solicitation of his best friends, the papers kept still about it, saving him a heavy run of political strikers. The item is going the rounds, which I believe is true to the letter, that he will not allow any man in his mines or mills to carry weapons, and hence the marvellous peace and quiet that, after such terrible threats of explosion, has settled down upon Bear Valley.

Judge McALLISTER, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the Ione Valley belongs to the settlers in it, and should not have been surveyed as part of the Arroyo Seco. The Ione is a lovely, oval, evergreen garden, five miles long and three miles wide, in Calaveras County, and has been claimed under an old Mexican grant. Judge McALLISTER is of opinion that the valley intended in the grant is one West of the Ione, and near the San Joaquin. The decision fetches Summer suddenly into the settlers' hearts and makes homes out of their betterments.

GLAUCUS.

CHARGE OF CIRCULATING INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.—Yesterday, A. F. ENNIS, formerly of New-York, was before Justice LOGAN, charged with circulating, in this city, incendiary books and documents, contrary to an act of the Legislature. The accused was observed about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the police, perambulating the alleys of the western portion of the city, trying to sell to the colored residents books that were not altogether adjudged compatible with the institutions of Maryland. The policeman under whose notice ENNIS came, informed Capt. BROWN, of the Western District, who ordered his arrest about 11 o'clock, upon his appearance in the vicinity of the station-house. Upon his person were found several publications, one of them entitled *A Treatise on the South, or the Errors of Northern Fanatics Exposed*, and another entitled, *The Facts, or At Whose Door does the Sin (?) Lie?* The preface of the first work was credited to the authorship of ENNIS, the accused, and the second to GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, of Boston, Mass.; also a treatise on Southern institutions. The books are evidently intended as a "blind," being interlarded with violent Anti-Slavery sentiments, covered with soothing paragraphs thrown in by the authors. Several of the books purchased by colored persons were produced before the magistrate as evidence against the accused. Two trunks of the accused, at Miller's Hotel, Paca-street, where he stopped, were examined by the police, and found to contain books of a character in keeping with the above. In one of the books was found printed certificates of his (ENNIS') arrest and discharge by magistrates in Virginia. Justice LOGAN, after a patient hearing of all the testimony, committed ENNIS to await the action of the Grand Jury. ENNIS, the accused, is a man about 40 years of age. He has a dilapidated, fanatic look, not unlike that of Old BROWN.—*Baltimore Sun, 25th.*

THE SLAVE TRADE OPENED IN A NEW WAY.—I learn that the Government has received information that the fishermen off the coast of Florida and South Carolina are in the habit of running over to Cuba, on the pretence of disposing of their fish, and returning with two or three native Africans, bought there at a low figure, which they dispose of, at a great advance, to parties who meet them on the coast, purchase the negroes, and take them into the interior. This gross and notorious violation of law has been going on for some time, and it remains to be seen whether any steps will be taken to arrest it.—*Washington Correspondent Phila. Press.*

THE TORNADO ON THE OHIO.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* gives details of the loss of a number of coal boats during the late tornado on the Ohio. Many of the crews of the frail craft were drowned, some of them being swept from their boats by the swell, which appeared to be twenty feet in height. One of the sufferers states that the storm came upon them with appalling suddenness. Many of the boatmen escaped to the shore without any clothing. The people in the towns where they took refuge supplied their wants with great liberality.

THE JAPANESE IN BALTIMORE.—The formal reception of the Japanese in Baltimore is to take place at the Maryland Institute, and fireworks are to be let off without stint. The Independent Grays have offered their services for the parade. Quarters will be furnished at the Gilmer House for the guests, the whole front of which will be appropriated to them.

COAST SURVEY.—Capt. A. M. HARRISON, in command of a corps of United States Engineers, is now at Sandwich, Mass., engaged in completing the topography connected with the chart of Barnstable Harbor, and will thence proceed northward towards Plymouth.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE—SPEECH OF DR. HAVEN IN BEHALF OF A CHANGE OF THE RULE—COMPROMISE MEASURES PRESENTED—ADDRESS IN SUPPORT OF THEM BY REV. DR. DURBIN—THE PROGRESSIVES LAY THEM ON THE TABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TWENTIETH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The "Progressives" and the "Conservatives" held meetings last evening—the former at St. James' Hotel and the latter at Kremlin Hall—at which the prospects and future course of both sides were talked over. The sentiment of the former was in favor of constantly inviting a vote but never pressing it,—talking as long as the minority insisted on talking, "firing gun for gun," as one of them expressed it, but not debating further when the opponents of the majority report had concluded their speeches. They were resolved to stand by the report as it is. The "Conservatives" were equally determined to oppose it and discuss it, "within the bounds of propriety," said one of them, as long as they can,—that is, until they have nothing more to say. They feel certain that two-thirds of the delegates will not vote for a change of the Rule; as regards the proposed new chapter, which may be adopted by a majority vote, they have not decided deliberately what they will do if it is inserted in the Discipline;—there can be little doubt that it will be. A delegate from a Southern State told me the other day that, in his opinion, if that Chapter is substituted for the present one, the Border Conferences must either separate from the rest of the Church or lose their membership, and that they would feel bound to stand by their people, who have undergone much at home on account of their religious convictions.

The substitute for the report on Slavery, presented by Rev. Dr. DURBIN to-day, came unexpectedly to most of the members of the Conference. Dr. DURBIN supported it in an address of ability, but the majority, as a matter of course, laid it on the table. It was a compromise proposed by men of both parties, but one which neither would be entirely satisfied with. It found most favor in the eyes of the conservatives, and was based rather upon their platform than on that of the progressives. It proposed no change of rule, and a change of rule is the very thing sought by the latter. They, therefore, generally opposed it, while all of the conservatives, except Rev. Dr. HODGSON, of Philadelphia, voted against laying it on the table. It will probably lie where it is forever. The address of Rev. Dr. HAVEN to-day was a very effective one. Dr. HAVEN is the Editor of *Zion's Herald*, a leading Methodist Anti-Slavery journal, published at Boston. He is one of the leaders of those who desire a change of the rule.

Bishop SIMPSON presided to-day, and Rev. F. A. BLADES, (Detroit,) who led the devotional exercises, remembered Slavery, and besecched that it be extirpated from the land. Much of the early part of the session was taken up in the consideration of a resolution defining the manner of challenging members of the Committee to try appeals, which was finally postponed indefinitely.

Many memorials were presented, and several Committees announced, and then the special order was taken up.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN (New-England) said that on this very exciting question it was a natural inquiry, Why should they be excited? Why should the ministers of the General Conference be divided into parties on the subject of Slavery? Why, in ecclesiastical meetings, at dinner tables, and everywhere, was it a source of agitation? It was a healthy sign of American civilization that it was so. Among the 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States the marriage relation established by God was not permitted. God wrote his laws, and told us to search the Scriptures, but most of these slaves could not learn to read even. Most of these were deprived of the opportunity to obey the command, "Honor thy father and mother." Could this thing go on, in this country, and they be quiet? He had no sympathy with that Christianity which could sing psalms and mutter prayers while this evil existed in our midst. Once there had been a law in Maryland, condemning the offspring of a white and a black parent to Slavery. That had been repealed, because it was deemed, in that State, contrary to the law of God to reduce a child to Slavery on account of the sin of the parents. If children could not be enslaved because their parents had sinned, how could they be enslaved when their parents had not sinned? Another old law of that State, now on the Statute-book, declared that a slave that had been baptised should no longer be in bonds. A brother had said that CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE went into the House of Commons to overthrow Slavery. He told that brother that they, and WESLEY too, had also denounced Slavery as a moral evil. Politics could not rise above the fountain. There must be a sound moral sentiment as well as a political effort. Without that there would be no political effort for the overthrow of Slavery. The doctrine of "intentional gradualism" was a wrong one. Time might do a great deal, but "intentional gradualism" was a sin. They had no barometrical, thermometrical "vitiometer" to graduate sins withal. They must declare slaveholding wrong, plainly and fully. There were members of the M. E. Church who held female slaves, and by that horrible maxim of American law, *partus sequitur ventrem*, the children followed the condition of the mother and were born slaves. Could it be that followers of WESLEY could approve such a doctrine? It could not be. It was asserted that they were deceived with regard to this matter. What meant those petitions from the Southeast, letters and books in favor of leaving the question of Slavery to the Annual Conferences? Was there not some vitality in all this? What produced it? Was it outside pressure? They had no outside pressure here at the North, except what they produced themselves, and they gloried in it that they did produce an outside pressure. He always thought of the cow that was so weak that they had to hold her up in order to knock her down when he was told that the Methodist Episcopal Church could not do a thing that was right. When he supported that doctrine, might his right hand perish and his eyes be closed forever. They were told that the condition of the slave would not be improved by emancipation. He asserted that it was meliorated. Slavery was wrong at the core, and they should not prop it up by talking about "merciful slaveholding." Had he time, he would prove that emancipation improved the condition of the negro. By the United States census it was demonstrated that there were more colored people in Massachusetts who could read and write, in proportion, than there were of white people in the Slave States who could read and write. There was an eternal antagonism between Slavery and Freedom, and always must be until the former was eradicated.

Rev. J. P. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, said he held in his hand a paper signed by H. W. REED, J. C. AYRES and P. E. BROWN, (all delegates from the Upper Iowa Conference, and progressive,) who had personally brought it to him. He accorded with the views therein contained. They had requested him to submit this paper as a substitute for the majority report, with a view that they might come on to common ground on this Slavery question.

Dr. DURBIN gave the document to the Secretary, who read as follows:

1. We are in the presence of a very serious question, the settlement of which, in the public judgment, will exercise a great influence over our Church and over the community. The question itself, as we judge, considered apart from the temporary circumstances which surround and embarrass it, would not be of very difficult solution. But circumstances in the Church and circumstances without the Church, some of a political, some of an ecclesiastical, some of social, and some of a personal character, are exerting a subtle and powerful influence over our feelings, and are thus likely insensibly to affect our judgments and conduct in the adjustment of this grave matter.

2. In proof of what we have said, we need but to advert to the substantial agreement of the two great parties in the General Conference on the subject of Slavery and the Church, as set forth in the doctrinal and narrative portions of the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Slavery. With but slight shades of difference on unessential points, and in mere forms of expression, they agree, not only substantially, but manifestly, on all the moral, religious, ecclesiastical and historical relations of our Church to Slavery. This is the view we hear expressed in conversation everywhere in regard to the essential parts of the reports. All other parts should be deemed and taken to be *not* essential to a right settlement of this great and pregnant question.

3. But while the two reports agree substantially in the main points, as stated above, they part asunder when they come to advise what is best to be done, as may be seen in the resolutions appended to the reports respectively; and yet one great fundamental fact appears as a common and foundation element in the resolutions, and this fact is both claimed to be within the true intent and meaning of the provisions in the Discipline, as they have been for many years on the subject of Slavery, and to comprehend neither more nor less than the letter and spirit of these provisions. This material fact reduces the difference between the reports to this, viz.: In what manner shall the time, intent and spirit of the provisions of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, as explained in the reports in question, be set forth to the Church under the authority of the General Conference, acting as a Supreme Court, from which there is no appeal, and thus settling, beyond doubt, the true sense of the provisions of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery as connected with our Church? The majority wish the judgment of the General Conference to be embodied in statutory forms. The minority say that it is so embodied now in the Discipline, and all that is needed is the judicial decision of the General Conference, settling beyond a doubt the meaning of the existing statutes.

4. Upon a frank comparison of opinions and judgments, with a sufficient number of judicious brethren on both sides, we are satisfied that the report of the majority, as far as relates to the moral, religious and ecclesiastical relations of Slavery and the Church, would clearly express the judgment of this General Conference in regard to the same. And that a resolution or resolutions following this declaration of principles, designed to insure their faithful application in the administration of Discipline, should be appended to the said report containing said declaration of principles; and that such declaration of principles and resolution, directing their faithful application, contain the true and safe solution of the difficulty

which now confronts us and indicates great and complicated troubles to our Church.

2. Hoping that this General Conference will see the grave matter contained in the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Slavery in the light set forth above, we offer, as a substitute, so much of the report of the majority as relates to the moral, religious, and ecclesiastical aspects of Slavery in our Church, together with an additional paragraph, and two resolutions, as follows:

Here follows an extract from the majority report. It includes all that first portion of the report which declares, with amplification, that Slavery is a great evil, and one whose extirpation is to be sought by all lawful Christian means. All that portion beginning with the clause, "But why should we seek any change in our Discipline, if it has worked so well?" constituting one-half of the report, is omitted. Then follow the following paragraph and resolutions:

Seeing then that our uniform testimony and our practice also have been opposed to the traffic in slaves, and that the spirit of the provision in the Discipline is and has been opposed to slaveholding for selfish or mercenary purposes, and that we have faithfully borne this testimony and applied these provisions in the administration of the Discipline, as far as a due regard to the laws of the several States have permitted in which the cases have arisen; therefore,

Resolved, That the administration of the discipline should be made faithfully to conform to the foregoing declaration of principles, so far as the laws of the several States will permit, in which the cases may arise.

Resolved, That in view of the clear declaration of principles and advice in regard to the administration of the discipline as set forth in the preceding report and resolution, we judge that great moderation should be observed in the public discussion of this subject, constantly maintaining the true Anti-Slavery position of the Church.

Dr. DURBIN could not stand where he did without recalling the passage in the Bishops' address in which they were told that twelve of the members of the last General Conference had departed this life; and who should say that they here should not be called home before four more years had passed away? He was unbiassed and no partisan in this matter. He had very little part in the preparation of this paper, and if he could make them feel the manner and spirit in which the authors of it had come to him and asked him whether he thought such a paper would solve the difficulty with regard to the Slavery question, he felt assured that they would not believe that they had aught in view but the welfare of the Church. He had left them and sat down alone, except that God was with him, and with prayer had examined the paper, and found that it stated the case just as it was. The majority and minority reports only differed in regard to the proposed change. Both had similar sentiments with regard to Slavery, but they were different in their interpretation of the meaning of the Discipline. One declared that it was sufficiently explicit, and the other that it was not. Dr. DURBIN contended that the resolutions appended to the paper contained nothing that was not strictly in accordance with the rules and principles by which the Church stood. There remained but two questions more, he thought. The difference between the two parties was not with regard to the evil of Slavery; the only question was, how should they proceed to act for what the Discipline, without mincing it, called the *Extirpation* of Slavery? He supposed that they could only with any effect act by influencing the legislatures by whose authority Slavery existed and by whose action it must cease to exist. If it was only through the Legislatures that they could touch the system, did they not see how important it was to have so many people in slave territory who acted with them? As he answered to God he believed that it was vastly advantageous. He must ask, if they took action that weakened their strength on slave soil what would they do for Slavery? Who in the habitation of the slave would hear of what they did afterwards? If he lived in a slave State he might tell his fellow-citizen that slave-holding was an injury to the State, and might effect something. But what could he do dwelling here? Whatever their judgment might be with regard to this matter, he was to the Church as he was to the State, and he felt bound to abide by the rule of law, and if he were President of the United States when any made an effort to dissolve this Union, if there were ships and powder and ball enough, he would whip them in. [Loud applause.] He did not desire to obtain applause, but he said it because he meant it. He was for the Church, the whole Church, and nothing but the Church. [Applause.] If this matter were well settled, through any effort of his, for the best interests of the Church, it would be a matter of joy to him, and if not, it would be a matter of regret. In 1844 he had given a vote under certain circumstances which he had regretted, and which under other circumstances he would not have given. He feared there might be action taken here that, in their afterthought, some might say they regretted. He hoped his dear brothers would say it now, and then vote, and then whatever vote they gave he would feel satisfied that it was prompted by a belief that it was for the best interests of the M. E. Church. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society which had assumed such a wide sphere of influence of late, and they would not do right, if, in connection with this question, they did not consider how far their great missionary work would be affected by their settlement of it. He knew that those who sat on his right, (the Bishops) must feel deeply interested with regard to the influence which this question was to exercise on the great Missionary work. He had, to some extent, spoken to his brethren of the border who were willing to accept the compromise. [Here the sands of Dr. DURBIN's half-hour ran out.]

Rev. W. H. GOODE, (Kansas and Nebraska,) without consultation with any one, had intended to make the proposition just submitted, if Dr. DURBIN had not done so.

Rev. H. SLICER (East Baltimore) moved to lay the paper on the table and print it.

[There was some disorder at this time, and Bishop SIMPSON admonished the brethren to be orderly.]

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY (N. Y. East) had been very solicitous that this subject should come before them without any entanglements. He desired that they should have but one subject before them at one time. He therefore moved that the paper be laid on the table. If the majority wanted to entertain it, it could be called up at any time hereafter.

It was laid on the table—Ayes, 136; Nays, 83. It was not a test vote, for some of the Conservatives voted for the motion, and some of the Progressives against it. Most of the latter supported, and most of the former opposed it.

At this point, Rev. Dr. STINSON, delegate of the Canada Conference, took leave of the General Conference. He hoped they would appoint delegates to the Conference of the Church in Canada, which would meet at Kingston a week from next Wednesday. He complimented the brethren on their intellectual and spiritual endowments, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

The Conference immediately adjourned.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE FRENCH COLONY IN ILLINOIS—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION—THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION—SERMON BEFORE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The first item of interest this morning was the report of the Committee on the Memorial from the Presbytery of Chicago on the French Canadian Colony in Illinois. The report gave an account of the remarkable work of Grace and the present destitution of the colony, and suggested means for their relief. The report was recommitted to an enlarged Committee for suggestions and alterations.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Dr. KREBS, Chairman of the Committee on this Board, submitted the report, which showed a gratifying state of its work and affairs.

The progress of the Board during the past year has been most cheering. In every branch of its operations it has been largely in advance of the preceding year, and nearly every item of its statistics shows larger results than in any former year of its existence. The temporary effect which the commercial embarrassments of the country during the years 1857-59 had upon the receipts and sales of the Board in common with nearly every publishing house in the country, has passed away, leaving its affairs in a more prosperous and hopeful state than ever. The following summary is condensed from the annual report:

The total of distribution is as follows:

Sales of volumes at the Depository	241,050
Sales of volumes by Colporteurs	124,638
Given by Colporteurs	14,920
Granted by the Executive Committee	6,101
Total of volumes distributed	386,709

which is an increase of 54,712 volumes on the distribution of the previous year.

The distribution of pages of tracts has been as follows:

Sales at the Depository	869,405
Distributed by Colporteurs	2,162,594
Granted by the Executive Committee	413,222
Total pages of tracts distributed	3,445,221

Being an increase of 389,779 pages in the distribution over the year before.

The Treasurer's account shows an aggregate of receipts of $125,394 45, an increase of $15,854 74 over last year. The expenditures have amounted to $126,-683 04, an increase of $18,472 02. Cash received from sales of books, tracts and periodicals, $93,581 72, an increase of $11,626 27 over last year, and the largest amount the Board has ever received from these sources in any one year.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, Secretary of the Board, showed by comparison with the reports of other publishing societies, that the Presbyterian Board was in a state of annual prosperity, and had made greater advancement in the past year than almost any other similar institution. He set forth the economical character of its operations, the per centage of expenses being considerably less than two years ago. The cash system of doing business gave them an advantage in paying for printing, &c. He showed that the Board of Publication was issuing works at a much cheaper rate than any other publishing house could afford. The same books published at the same time by this Board and other houses, were issued by the Board at 25 per cent. less than the publications of other concerns. In answer to the question as to what was done with the profits of the concern, Dr. SCHENCK replied, that in accordance with the directions of the Assembly, the profits were added to the printing fund, and when the profits were over 6 per cent. the surplus was given back to the Church in a reduction of the price of books.

Dr. WHITE, of Virginia spoke of the immense value of this Board in respect to the adaptation of its literature to the wants of the Church, and the employment the Board gives to young men studying for the ministry, during the seasons of long vacation. He approved most heartily of the Secretary's report, and said that not a voice in the Synod of Virginia would be raised against it. A discussion as to whether the *Sabbath-School Visitor* newspaper should be continued a monthly, or published semi-monthly, was interrupted by adjournment. An invitation was read from Mr. and Mrs. FREEMAN CLARKE, for those attending the General Assembly to spend this evening at their house. This invitation was gratefully accepted. The last hour of the afternoon was occupied in the expression of opinion on the publication of the *Sabbath-School Visitor*. Many clergymen and elders, many of whom were superintendents of Sabbath-schools, expressed different views as to the frequency with which this paper should be issued—some in favor of a weekly, some a semi-monthly, and others in favor of the monthly issue. The paper could not be issued as a semi-monthly without doubling its price. The desires of the children were to have it more frequently than at present. It was the custom in many schools to subscribe for other papers in addition to this, in order that they might have their periodicals more frequently. Some thought the great multiplication of this kind of literature not desirable. It was finally decided to continue the publication monthly. The report of the Committee on the Board of Publication was then adopted. The following were the resolutions of this report:

1. *Resolved*, That this Assembly recognize in its Board of Publication an agency of incalculable importance for aiding in the spread of Divine truth, and rejoice to learn that it has during the last year published over one million copies, being the largest number by 141,000 copies ever issued in any year of the Board's existence, and equal to nearly an eighth of the entire number issued by the Board during its whole history.

2. That the Assembly hereby expresses its approbation of the Board's continuing to make grants of books to needy Sabbath Schools, ministers and feeble churches—and to individuals for gratuitous distribution. And it would earnestly recommend the special distribution fund of the Board, from which these grants are made, to the consideration, and the contributions of the churches and of pious individuals; and especially recommends to Sabbath Schools to aid the Board in this work of making grants of Sabbath School books and libraries to mission and other needy schools.

3. The Assembly would renew its former recommendations to Sabbath Schools to give the preference in procuring libraries, to the books of our own Board.

4. The Assembly expresses its gratification with the activity and energy, with which the work of colportage has been prosecuted by the Board, in increasing the number of its colporteurs in the field during the past year more than 25 per cent, and in accomplishing by these colporteurs, a larger amount of work than in any former year of the Board's existence, thus carrying by their books and tracts, and by their conversations and the prayers of these devoted and self-denying laborers, the words of eternal life to vast numbers of our fellow men in every part of this great country and the adjacent British Provinces.

5. The Assembly approves of the employment by the Board of a supervisory class of colporteurs, or District Superintendents, as likely to give still further activity and extension of this important work of colportage.

6. That the Assembly approves of the very decided improvements recently made by this Board, in the *Sabbath School Visitor*, and it does hereby earnestly recommend that paper to all our Churches and Sunday Schools.

7. That whilst the Board and its officers have at all times cheerfully recognized the right of the members of the Assembly to make inquiries into its operations and its management, and readily throws open its affairs to the inspection of all persons in the Church who have the right as individuals to demand it, it has in all times past given and now gives, such replies as have been in a high degree satisfactory; and the Assembly rejoices in the evidence afforded of energy, efficiency and progress with all reasonable economy, which has been manifested by the Board in every department of the great work intrusted to its hands.

The ever-recurring question of the reorganization of the Boards now came before the House. Dr. BOARDMAN had the floor, and introduced his remarks with an allusion to the time and place in which this great discussion had arisen. It was a time when the Church had been wonderfully blessed by God, and he believed that much that had been done was owing to the blessing of God on this system of agency, the Boards of our Church. The place of this discussion recalled with ineffaceable vividness that difficulty which culminated in Philadelphia in 1837. The very truth evolved from that whole painful contest was the right of Presbyterianism to establish this system of Boards. Even now our New-School brethren are ready to adopt this system, willing to acknowledge that they have been in the wrong, willing to take up that which some here wish to throw down. In allusion to Dr. THORNWELL he said that he is an eloquent speaker, who charms with tones, and he hoped it would be said of him as of one of old, that his voice is as one who plays well on an instrument, and the people love to hear his words, *but they do them not.* So may it ever be when he teaches such doctrine as we have heard him teach here.

It was contended that the Church was shut up by obligation of its great head, to make use of such agency only as was indispensable to accomplish the work, and that agency must be the simplest possible. The application of this principle was purely arbitrary. It was said that under this principle you might appoint a committee, but not a board. Now, this was merely the matter of the judgment of a single individual. Thus an annual committee was said to be Scriptural, and a biennial committee was said to be opposed to everything that was right and proper.

Two of the gentlemen on the other side were members of Theological Seminary Boards, who assume the fearful responsibility of appointing Professors. Where is the "Thus saith the Lord" for these organizations and such authority? If you suppose that the men of this Assembly know better the principles of Presbyterianism than such men as ALEXANDER, MILLER and BRECKINRIDGE, you are mistaken. We are not willing to be told that the Church has all along been mistaken. He had no sympathy with what had been termed High Church Presbyterianism—namely, that the details of our system, as they have been developed, are laid down in Scripture. He did believe, however, that the fundamental principles of our Church were in the Word of God, and any other view than this would drive the Church either to Independency or Prelacy.

According to request, the clerk read that part of the report of the Committee on the Boards appointed by the last Assembly, giving a brief summary of the advantages of the present system. On important questions, the Executive Committee consulted the Board, and though the members of the Board did not largely attend, still, even three or four members were often a great aid to the Committee. In cases of emergency a large attendance could be secured. Dr. BOARDMAN showed other advantages of this mode of operation, and thought that there was so much wisdom and practical good sense in the system that it would commend itself to every one who was not conscience-bound by some theory that he deemed inconsistent with its operation.

Dr. SMITH occupied a few moments in speaking of his position, that had been rendered peculiar by the course that the debate had taken. He denied that he had drawn upon his imagination for his facts, and he would prove his position when the house should meet again. The house adjourned again without a vote on the subject.

The sermon before the Board of Education was preached last evening by Dr. B. M. SMITH, of Virginia.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

THE AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY—THE MISSIONARY UNION.

FIRST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Monday, May 21.

A goodly number of Baptists from East, West and North have assembled here this week to receive reports from the societies under their control, and to arrange the programme for another year. First in order was the sermon before the American Baptist Publication Society, by Rev. REUBEN JEFFREY, of Philadelphia, at the Ninth-street Baptist Church, on Sunday evening last. The reverend gentleman entered into an elaborate argument to show that the Baptists are the only sect of Christians who carry out the Gospel pattern of Church order and ordinances. All others follow after human inventions, and it is the mission of Baptists to keep the true model before them. He held to an irrepressible conflict between Episcopacy in its various forms and modifications and congregationalism; between infant baptism and "believers' baptism," (*i. e.* immersion.) One or the other must inevitably succumb; there could be no compromise and no truce between them, and he lived in the faith that Baptist principles were one day destined to universal acceptance. The sermon was an uncompromising and clear presentation of the Baptist position, but its doctrine was rather strong for outsiders.

The business meeting of the Society was held in the same place on Monday, commencing at 9½ o'clock. Judge T. W. EWART, of Ohio, was elected Chairman *pro tem.* in the absence of the President, Hon. J. H. DUNCAN, of Massachusetts.

After the appointment of various Committees the report was read. The receipts of the business department are stated at $49,937 26, a trifle less than the year previous. Fifty-two new publications have been issued during the year, making a total of 29,382,-500 pages; 476,000 books and tracks are circulated annually, and an average of 96,000 copies of the *Young Reaper*, a Sunday School paper, monthly. $16,619 03 have been received by the benevolent department, or over $2,000 less than the year previous; 177 libraries have been given to destitute schools, 42 colporteurs sustained in this country and Sweden; 30 libraries given to destitute ministers; 275 families supplied with the Bible; 24,000 volumes circulated; 34 Churches organized, and nearly 1,000 persons converted.

Addresses favoring the adoption of the report were made by Rev. Mr. READ, of Shurtliff College, and Rev. GEO. J. JOHNSON, of Iowa, after which it was adopted.

At the previous annual meeting of the Society the Board were instructed to take measures to effect a union with the American and Foreign Bible Society of New-York. The report of the Board for the present year contains a statement of their action in this matter, showing that, in the opinion of able counsel, legal obstacles existed to prevent the proposed union.

A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. BACKUS, of Syracuse, and finally passed, to approve of the action of the Board, led to a somewhat acrimonious discussion on the subject of consolidation, which was participated in by Rev. Drs. Taylor, Bright and Backus, New-York; Colver, Ohio; and Rev. Messrs. Reed, Illinois; Johnson, Iowa; Haynes, New-York; Richards, Rhode Island; Jeffrey, Pennsylvania, and others. It was charged and denied that the only obstacle in the way of union was the unwillingness of the Bible Society to allow the wishes of the denomination to be carried out, and it was more than hinted that there had been unfair dealing on the part of the managers of that Society. Mayor WOOD's candidate for the office of City Chamberlain, N. C. PLATT, Esq., is one of the prominent managers of that Society, and it is to his efforts that the Society are mainly indebted for the fine marble building they occupy in Nassau-street.

At the commencement of the afternoon session the report of the Board of Curators of the Historical department of the Society was presented. Unimportant in itself, it called forth remarks from several members, in which many interesting personal reminiscences were embodied, and the importance of giving greater attention to Baptist history and biography was especially dwelt upon. A resolution was passed thanking Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, for his faithful, candid and indefatigable labors in preserving the memory of Baptist worthies.

In the evening, after the election of the officers for this year, addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, New-York, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Philadelphia, and Rev. W. W. EVERTS. The officers elected are as follows:

President—Hon. J. H. DUNCAN, of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. H. KENNARD, of Pennsylvania, and 47 others.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. B. GRIFFITH.

Recording Secretary—Rev. G. C. BALDWIN.

Treasurer—WASHINGTON BUTCHER.

Managers—Rev. J. W. Smith, Rev. W. Randolph, Rev. G. W. Anderson, Rev. Wm. Cathcart, John C. Davis, Park H. Cassady, John P. Levy, Rev. Wm. Wilder, Rev. W. T. Brantley, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, S. Van Dusen, J. W. Sexton, C. F. Abbott, J. S. Dickerson, Rev. R. Jeffery, Rev. J. H. Castle, Rev. S. D. Fendale, Isaac Ford, Thos. Tolman, Wm. Bucknell, H. G. Jones.

It is oppressively hot here, but from indications thus far I should judge that this is not likely to interfere with the ministerial *penchant* for heated debates. The meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union commences its session to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 22.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its forty-sixth annual meeting at the First Baptist Church at 10 o'clock this A. M. This is the most important organization under the control of Northern Baptists, and the one in whose proceedings the chief interest centres. For a time the missionary zeal which was first awakened in the Baptist denomination by the labors of ADONIRAM JUDSON seemed to be dying out. Errors of policy had involved the Union in debt, and created much uneasiness among some of the missionaries abroad, who objected to certain claims to authority over them which were asserted by the Executives in this country, and which the missionaries regarded as arbitrary and unscriptural. A deputation, sent out at a great expense to examine into the missions, resulted as unfortunately as the similar one from the Presbyterian Board, and gave rise to much uneasiness among the laborers abroad, and to great controversy in the denomination at home. To remedy this a complete change of administration was effected at the annual meeting at Philadelphia in May, 1858. This has restored a measure of harmony to the denomination, and the missionary cause is steadily regaining confidence. During the past year a special and successful attempt has been made to cancel the debt of $36,932. This sum has been raised with but a trifling diminution in the amount contributed to the general purposes of the Union, and for the first time in years a balance is reported in the Treasury.

The first day was occupied in reading the Treasurer's report, and the annual report of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President, Hon. GEO. N. BRIGGS, (Ex-Governor of Massachusetts,) Judge T. W. EWART was appointed temporary Chairman.

The Treasurer, N. BOYNTON, Esq., presented his annual report. The receipts from donations were $75,136 50; from legacies $9,596 31; from the United States Government's Civilization Fund, $4,808 33; from other Societies, and various sources, $6,949 21. Donations toward the debt, $36,025 87. Total, $132,-426 22. The expenditures for missions were $78,368 93; for agencies, $9,275 84. Publications, $1,662 88; salaries to officers, (less receipts from Salary Fund,) $2,440; miscellaneous, $3,670 09. Total, $95,317 74. Payment on debt, $36,932 11. Balance, $176 37.

The annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. G. WARREN. It reports the whole number of missions to be 19. In the Asiatic missions there are 16 stations and about 350 out-stations; in the French and German missions, 70 stations and 649 out-stations; in the Indian, about 12 stations and out-stations. The number of missionaries, including those in this country, and exclusive of those in Europe, is 42 males and 43 females; native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe, 364; in Europe, 125; total, 489. The number of churches is 355; of baptisms, (reports not complete,) 2,840. Whole number of members, (reports not complete,) 27,017. No missionaries had died during the year, and but two assistants. Four have been appointed; 372 have been made life-members during the year, making the present number, 6,784.

The report was accepted and referred to various Committees to report on different portions of it. On motion, made by A. B. CAPWELL, Esq., of New-York, seconded by Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, of New-York, the subject of changes in the Constitution was referred to a Special Committee of nine, with instructions to report at as early an hour as possible. The Society then adjourned until evening, when a sermon was delivered by Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., of Brooklyn, to an overflowing house. The proceedings are to be resumed and concluded to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The second day's proceedings of the American Baptist Missionary Union has been, on the whole, of rather an enlivening nature. The exercises were opened this morning with prayer by Rev. B. STOW, D. D., of Boston. D. G. CORBY, New-York; Mr. STONE, Ohio, and A. P. MASON, Massachusetts, were appointed a Committee on place and preacher. They subsequently recommended Newark, N. J., as the place for the next meeting, with Rev. S. D. PHELPS, of Connecticut, for preacher, and CHARLES W. FLANDERS alternate.

The Committee on the roll reported 200 life members, and 12 annual members, present.

The reports of the Committees on the Cherokee Mission, on Theological Seminaries, on the China and Siam Mission, and on Obituaries, were presented by the several Chairmen and adopted without debate. The report on Agencies, which was next presented, did not pass as easily. There has been much discussion in the denominational councils of late years as to the expediency of employing agents, and this was revived by a recommendation in the report to decrease the number of agents at the West, where their expenses and salaries eat up all they can collect in that impoverished country.

J. S. BACKUS, D. D., of New-York, thought the words "the illiberal" should be substituted in the report for "brethren," in refering to the carping opponents of agencies.

D. C. HAYNES, of New-York, and brother BOND, of Indiana, objected to the statement of the report that the position of an agent was an unenviable one. The very difficulties and embarrassment connected with it should make it the more enviable to the self-sacrificing servant of Christ.

Rev. Messrs. A. J. JOSLYN of Illinois, S. M. OSGOOD of Pennsylvania, J. B. SIMMONS of Indiana, and others spoke earnestly in favor of an increase rather than a decrease in the number of agents at the West. They were needed to assist the pastors and to educate the churches to giving.

J. G. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, thought agents should be increased everywhere, and T. ALLEN SAVERY, Burmah, considered them as a necessary evil which could not yet be dispensed with.

E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., of New-York, W. W. EVERTS of Illinois, EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., of New-York, and EDWARD BRIGHT, D. D., of New-York, thought that agents might perhaps be increased at the West, but they were not needed at the East, where the responsibility of collecting for missions should be thrown upon the pastors and the churches educated to give spontaneously.

After an able and earnest debate the report was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the portion recommending a decrease of agencies. This closed the morning session.

In the afternoon the Committee on Nominations presented their report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, N. Y., and Judge T. W. Ewart, of Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary—O. S. Stearns, of Massachusetts.

Managers for three years:

MINISTERS—Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., Hamilton, N. Y.; Rev. S. W. Adams, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. R. Jeffery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Sarles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. A. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Wm. R. Reilinson, Elizabethport, N. J.; Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton, Mass.; Rev. A. Pollard, Taunton, Mass.; Rev. Wm. C. Richards, Providence, R. I.; Rev. J. Storer, Concord, N. H.

LAYMEN—N. P. Mann, Boston, Mass.; Hon. T. W. Newman, Iowa; Hon. Alanson Allen, Fairhaven, Vt.; Byron Greenough, Portland, Me.; E. Barnes, Dayton, Ohio; Hon. G. W. Prescott, Minnesota; Hon. J. H. Dunlavy, Lebanon, Ohio; Thomas Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.; Thomas A. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Osgood, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cornelius Thomas, Hastings, N. Y.; James Maclay, Chicago, Ill.; Charles C. Colgate, New-York City; Geo. W. Chipman, Boston, Mass.

The Committee to whom the several amendments to the Constitution, offered at the last meeting, had been referred, reported, recommending that the amendment offered by A. B. CAPWELL, Esq., New-York, be so modified as to provide for annual and life members; the life members to be constituted, as now, by the payment of $100. Annual members to be constituted as follows: each contributing church to appoint one, and one additional one for each additional $100 contributed, and not designated for life memberships; and each church association or individual supporting a missionary or missionaries, to have an annual membership for each $100 contributed for this purpose. Individuals also to be entitled to annual membership by the contribution of not less than $7. The Committee also recommended that the proposed amendments be laid over for consideration at the next annual meeting.

Dr. BRIGHT, of New-York, opposed the report, and proposed a substitute, providing for honorary members to be made by the payment of $100, who should be allowed to vote as long as they contributed to the funds of the Union. This he offered as a compromise measure, though not all he himself wished.

A. HUBBELL and D. G. CORBY, D. D., of New-York, spoke in opposition to any change in the Constitution, and E. LATHROP, D. D., of New-York, and W. W. EVERTS, D. D., of Illinois, in favor of amendment.

During the debate, a motion to indefinitely postpone was made. The conflicting opinions as to whether this was debatable or not led to considerable sparring among the brethren. The Chairman decided that the motion was debatable, and the discussion was continued. One brother, who has been sojourning in Kentucky for a number of years, where free speech is an expensive luxury, took advantage of this discussion to give at great length his general views on the subject of missions, totally heedless of the question before the meeting.

An astute member, after considerable questioning of the Chairman, discovered that the speaker was not confining himself to the question and called him to order. He promised to come to order but didn't. He was allowed to go a little longer, and then repeatedly called to order by different members. But as the Chairman had got into a fix he did not put him down, and so he clung to the platform and faced the storm.

A brother in front shouted, "You are out of order and you know it."

"Never mind, brother," replied another, amid great merriment, "it is the old game of the wheelbarrow,—each man shut his eyes and hit the mark if he can."

Great good humor reigned throughout the disorderly discussion, so that no damage was done beyond wasting an hour or two.

[*Mem.*—Would it not be well for these religious bodies to supply the Chairman with a two-shilling copy of Cushing's Manual, so that he can ascertain what parliamentary rules really are, without appealing helplessly for instruction to a body of ministers, none of whom have a clear conception of anything but their individual rights to free speech?]

The whole subject was finally laid on the table, but the brethren continued to discuss as lively as ever, and when each one who wished had given his opinion, it was recalled from the table, and the report of the Constitutional Committee, given above, adopted, throwing the whole subject over to another year, Messrs. CAPWELL and BRIGHT giving notice that they should call up their amendments at that time.

After the receipt of reports from several of the Committees on different portions of the report, the Society adjourned until evening, when the receipt of reports was continued, the exercises concluding with addresses from several returned missionaries.

The Burnet House is overrun with delegates to the meetings, who gather, during the hours of adjournment, in little knots in the large hall, earnestly discussing measures of missionary policy or cracking jokes, for which latter pastime some of them seem to have rather an unclerical propensity. Though on principle in favor of much water, I notice at the dinner table that some of them do not object to a little beer with it.

WILKIRK.

NOTICES OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Dilligent efforts are put forth to establish the Church Mission to the Jews in this City upon a firm basis. The Mission is in charge of Rev. JOHN C. JACOBI, an Israelite by birth. A circular, signed by the Provisional Bishop of this diocese, and other clergymen, describes the purpose of the enterprise, calls attention to the spiritual wants of the seventy five thousand Jews resident in New-York, and adds: "In the providence of God our City has become the home of a vast number of Jewish emigrants from nearly every nation under heaven. Here, then, is the field and the centre of effort for the evangelizing of Israel in our Christian land, and here the point to which the lover of Zion may send his offerings, and in sustaining the Church Mission to the Jews, participate most directly in the special work of bringing home the Jew to the knowledge of the Truth, in the one fold, under the one shepherd."

Rev. Mr. RAMBO, a member of the Protestant mission, under Bishop PAYNE, in Liberia, writes home in encouraging terms as to the progress of the Gospel. He states that the "two thousand natives living at Cape Palmas have lately made a law to keep the Sabbath," and adds: "We need more clergymen. Great and important is our work; wide is our field; but where are the men to enter the field, and do the work? The natives of the Cape need one missionary for them. St. Mark's could well occupy all the time of one man. Bohlen cannot yet be opened, as Mr. MESSENGER has the charge of Cavalla. Two men, or even a dozen, might well be employed there, and in the region beyond. Dear brother, stir up the church to send us more men. Get the men, and the means (as for China) will be forthcoming; and the prayers of God's people will not be restrained."

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania met, this week, in Philadelphia. Bishop POTTER having returned to his Diocese improved in health, after his tour in Europe, the necessity which was last year supposed to exist for a division of the Diocese, or the granting of assistance to the acting Bishop, does not now obtain, and it is probable that the measure will not be consummated, as it met with a determined opposition a year ago. The Committee appointed to consider the subject of a Diocesan Training School has made a report, recommending the establishment of institutions for educating the sons of the clergy. The Committee also suggest the propriety of endowing scholarships in these schools.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says: "The Germans are coming in vast numbers in these days, and it is remarked at Castle Garden that they seem to be more comfortable in their circumstances than those of other seasons seemed to be. Our German missionary and his assistant, who are expected to look after these, are having their hands quite full. They have opportunity every day, and improve it, we believe, to preach to their countrymen upon their landing at the Castle Garden, and by the gift of tracts and the Bible, together with advice, assistance, and protection, a good work is doubtless done among them."

The Sunday School interest in Texas has recently received an impetus from the decided proceedings of the State Sunday School Convention at Houston. The Committee appointed to consider the relations of the Ministry to this work, rendered a report in which the necessity of establishing new schools was warmly urged, and pastors exhorted to exert their personal influence in favor of such enterprises. Particular stress was laid upon the duty of pastors to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools and religious instruction, in each congregation, at least once in six months. The Convention also recommended that each school have an annual collection for the endowment of the Sunday School Fund.

The *Independent* already lays out the programme of the next annual meeting of the American Tract Society. It says: "In 1861 the first thing in order will be reading of the minutes;—a duty which the Secretary has hitherto neglected. Then, as Mr. WOLCOTT's resolutions will appear upon the minutes as the business before the Society when the meeting adjourned, as Judge BRONSON moved, 'till *the next anniversary*;' the first business in order will be the consideration of the question whether the Tract Society ought to publish the truth of God against the African Slave-trade."

Active revivals are in progress, especially in the Baptist churches, at Newburgh, N. Y. Rev. I. WESCOTT has baptized 67 persons; at Albany, 80 persons have recently been added to Rev. M. P. EVERETT's congregation; at Eaton Rapids, Mich., a large addition has been made to the Baptist congregation; and the *Examiner* learns that a powerful revival is in progress on the eastern shore of Maryland.

A recent statement of Rev. T. W. WYLIE, representative of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, presented at the New-School General Assemby, shows that that organization has now within its bounds sixty ministers and ninety congregations, and the Church in this country, as well as coördinate bodies in Ireland and Scotland, is actively engaged in foreign missionary operations.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States now numbers 160,000 communicants, while there twelve other Synods not connected with the General Synod, in which are 75,000 communicants. The average annual increase in the various branches of the Church is 30,000. Number of ministers, 2,200; churches, 3,100; colleges, 10; seminaries, 9; also, several academies, a book concern, and two foreign missions.

Rev. MYRON WINSLOW recommenced the compilation of his Tamil and English Lexicon in October last, and has completed in all nearly five hundred pages. This work is regarded as a valuable aid to missionary effort, and an earnest appeal is made by Dr. WINSLOW for aid to enable him to complete it. Dr. WINSLOW writes from his mission that he has reason for rejoicing in the spread of the gospel among the heathen.

The *Freeman's Journal* has the following: "The Catholic faith is making steady progress in Eastern Tennessee. Six or eight years ago not one resident Catholic was known to be in Knoxville, where now may be seen a neat stone church, entirely finished, a handsome school house, and a comfortable pastoral residence. At Rogersville, also, arrangements have been made to secure a lot and erect a Catholic Church."

The new Synagogue of the Portuguese congregation, "Mikoe Israel," situated in Seventh-street, Philadelphia, above Arch, was consecrated on the 24th inst. This congregation is the eldest Israelite body in Philadelphia, and one of the oldest in the United States. Its first place of worship was built in the year 1782, on the north side of Cherry-street, above Third.

The Congregational churches of Massachusetts are in a vigorous condition. The ministry number 600, and the membership is 80,000. In a recent communication to the New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the body declare that they desire to coöperate in the home mission work, looking specially to denominational results.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston has 1,500 members. During the past year, the Committee on Employment have obtained situations for 60 young men. The Tract Committee have distributed 16,200 tracts and 3,000 hymns, at the meetings on the Common, and have distributed 10,500 among sailors, besides many in other directions.

Rev. JONATHAN S. GREEN, who has labored as a missionary in the Sandwich Islands for the past thirty years, has arrived in this City. He intends to return, after a brief visit, to spend the remainder of his days in the charge of the flourishing native congregation which has been organized through his exertions.

The new edifice of the First Baptist Church, in Newark, N. J., was dedicated on Wednesday; two thousand persons being present. The pastor, Rev. Dr. FISH, preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of New-York, in the afternoon.

The South Congregational Society, of Boston, (Rev. E. E. HALE's,) are about to erect a new church edifice on Union Park, and propose to raise the sum of $65,000 for that purpose.

The American Tract Society of Boston has established itself in new quarters at the Bible House in this City.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church will be held in the evening at the church.

Rev. Dr. BANGS will preach, in the morning, in the Ninth-street Methodist Church. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach in the evening on the "Resurrection of Christ."

Rev. Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, will preach in behalf of the Church Mission to the Jews, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, in the evening.

Services will be held at the French Theatre in the afternoon and evening; Rev. C. C. Goss and Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY officiating.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach, morning and evening, at the hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street.

Rev. JAMES C. ROGERS will preach, morning and evening, in the new Methodist Church in Norfolk-street.

Rev. W. McALISTER will preach, morning and evening, in the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Church.

The North-west Presbyterian Church, in Fiftieth street, will be closed to-morrow, but the Sunday School will be held as usual in the lecture-room.

Rev. Mr. MEIKLE, of Mobile, will preach in the Associate Reformed Church, corner Houston and Thompson streets, in the morning and afternoon.

Rev. HENRY BURROUGHS, of Boston, will preach in the evening at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, Elizabeth-street.

Rev. JAMES DEMAREST, Jr., of Hackensack, will preach in the Market-street Church, morning and evening.

Three services will be held in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, near Stanton-street—the edifice not having been sold, as reported.

Preaching at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. RICKETT.

DANIEL MILTON, from England, will preach in Houston-street in the afternoon.

Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach, in the evening, at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his discourse on "God's Omniscience," in the evening, at the Church of the Restoration.

Rev. MARK STAPLE will preach the dedication sermon in the Union Chapel, Williamsburgh, in the morning.

A missionary meeting will be held in the evening, at St. Peter's Church, State-street.

Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT will preach, morning and evening, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Fourth Ward Schools.

DISMISSAL OF THE TEACHERS BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your spirited remarks upon "the scandal of our schools" has, I am happy to perceive, awakened a good deal of attention to the late action of the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, and has also excited some commotion among the gentlemen themselves. Some friend of theirs has appeared through your columns as an apologist for their conduct, and states the causes for their recent wholesale dismissal of teachers to be, the number of residents of the Ward who wanted places, and the fact that the discarded teachers were not dependent upon their profession. Mr. SHINE said, a few evenings since, that the resolution providing for this dismissal was headed, "To better the condition of the Fourth Ward Schools," and invited the Board to secret inquiry into the matter, when he had no doubt it would be satisfied as to their course. It is rumored that the Board is very easily managed, and certainly its manner of dealing with this whole question of the Fourth Ward Trustees will prove to the public that it is unfit for the solemn duties of its office, and that the sooner such an elective Board of Education is dispensed with, the better it will be for the schools. Beside Mr. SHINE's "resolution," and the causes for the dismissal of teachers, given in the communication which appeared in the TIMES of Tuesday, I will place the facts in this case, showing that the action of the Trustees was not taken "To better the condition of the schools," nor yet because they were importuned by poor teachers, "residents of the Ward," who were waiting for places. The grades of those removed were the highest the Normal School could bestow. They were nearly all young ladies, some of whom had taught since girlhood. What the friend who apologizes for the Trustees could mean by saying that "many of the teachers had got behind the age," it is difficult to imagine. The Trustees well know that the ability, moral integrity, and diligence of the dismissed teachers cannot be questioned; none of them are as yet bent with the weight of years, and none of them, to my knowledge, are independent of their profession as teachers. These are the facts which I have taken time to learn:

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, who has a wife and three children to support, was dismissed, and a young man who was, in January last, third assistant in one of the schools in the Sixth Ward, put in his place. If there were so many "poor and ambitious youths" in the Fourth Ward waiting for situations, why should the Trustees go to the Sixth Ward to get a teacher who was already provided with one? Mr. SMITH is a gentleman of culture and large experience as a principal; his successor is his inferior in every qualification necessary for a teacher.

GEORGE WICKES, first Assistant in Grammar School dismissed, and CATHARINE FITZGIBBON, taken from Oak-street School, where she was employed at a salary of $375 a year, put in his place, at a salary of $700.

CORNELIA HONEYWELL, Principal of Girls' Department—a highly educated young lady, who has taught several years—dismissed, and MARY MAHONEY, third Assistant in Boys' Department, put in her place.

HARRIET M. MAGIE, Principal of Primary Department, School No. 1, dismissed. No one yet found to fill her place.

ELIZA REYNOLDS, Principal of Primary Department, School No. 26, dismissed, and Mrs. DUNNAGEN, an Assistant in the same department, and who was illegally appointed some time ago, while her brother, JOHN WARE, keeper of a liquor-shop, was a Commissioner in the Ward, put in her place. ELIZA REYNOLDS is a widow, and entirely dependent on her profession.

It would occupy too much of your space to give the names and grades of all the dismissed; those I have given are sufficient to show the real motive for the dismissals, and in what way the schools will be bettered by the changes, and how much truth was contained in Mr. SHINE's resolution, and the note which appeared in your issue of Tuesday.

The girls who have taken the places of the four or five other young teachers, first and second assistants in the Grammar Schools, dismissed, have never taught—some of them have never attended the Normal School until last Saturday—and yet they take the places of those young girls who have graduated at that School, and who have had the experience of from four to six years in teaching.

MARY RILEY, the niece of Mr. RILEY, keeper of a liquor shop in Mulberry-street, and now one of the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, was appointed to fill a vacancy "created for her," by the dismissal of one of the graduates I have mentioned. MARY RILEY is a school-girl, taken out of one of the classes in Rose-street school.

One or two of the Protestant teachers who yet remain in the Fourth Ward have received hints of a coming notice to leave; and there are rumors of two or three late meetings of the Trustees, at which they thought it best to remove one or two Catholics for whom they have no particular regard, in order to let the public see that they were not to be blamed for dismissing Protestants alone.

They expect, and the public too will expect, that the Board of Education will bring this matter under discussion at their next meeting. The Fourth Ward Officers, it is to be hoped, will then have a better excuse for their conduct than the ridiculous assertion that young ladies of twenty, and others, who though teaching for a long season, are yet young in years and only the more valuable as teachers from long experience, are "behind the age."

The new teachers have been appointed at excellent salaries, the lowest getting from $300 to $350. Some of the teachers who have been dismissed were appointed at a salary of $150 and $200, and taught for a long time for this sum. None of them have grown rich, and statements of this kind and that mentioned above, only prove how far the Trustees are driven for a paltry subterfuge to shield their dishonorable behavior.

There are many Catholic young ladies employed in Wards in this City where the gentlemen composing the different Boards are Protestant, and it is right that they should be. Why cannot Protestant teachers be retained by Catholic Boards? It will be a gratification to many sincere Catholics, who are not bigoted and mean-minded, to find that there were three gentlemen among the Fourth Ward Trustees who voted against it, and were indignant at the dismissal of so many unoffending persons. All liberal Catholics will deplore such action.

E.

David Dudley Field, Esq., at Chicago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think you do D. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., an injustice in saying that he used the Albany legislative schemes as an argument at Chicago against SEWARD, or was even openly against him. Messrs. OPDYKE, KETCHUM and NORTHRUP vouched at Syracuse (when he was a candidate for delegate) that he was a hearty SEWARD man; and it is well known that Mr. FIELD was leading counsel for the railroad bills, and his partner is a grantee in one of the schemes. Mr. FIELD is incapable of any such treachery toward his Albany clients or Mr. SEWARD.

H.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—The Providence *Journal* understands that the number of counterfeit bills now in circulation in that State is very large, and that in many of the banks with large deposits not a day passes when more or less counterfeit notes are not detected.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 25.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	20	Harlem R. Pref.	41
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	[illegible]	50	do	41¾
2,000	do	[illegible]	300	Brooklyn City R.	116
10,000	N. C. State 6s	97½	370	Mich. Cen. R.	51½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	450	do	[illegible]
12,000	do	84¾	150	do b60	52¾
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '65	104½	150	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd S.	25½
500	City 6s, 1887	103½	100	do	25½
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	[illegible]	200	do s30	25½
2,000	H. Riv. R. 3d M.	102½	150	Panama Railroad	124
1,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	99	44	do	124¼
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	48	960	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
3,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	73½	50	do b60	[illegible]
10	Merchants' Bank	107½	200	do b60	[illegible]
6	Corn Ex. Bank	100	120	do	62¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	101¼	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	65
310	Clev. & Pitts. R.	12	50	do	[illegible]
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	86½	200	do	[illegible]
55	do	86¾	50	do	65
150	do	87	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100	do s60	87	100	do	[illegible]
50	do	87¼	200	do	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cent. R. s10	82¾	400	do	[illegible]
100	do s10	82½	300	do	[illegible]
600	do	82½	200	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	[illegible]
100	do b10	82¾	500	do	[illegible]
250	do b60	82¾	100	do	[illegible]
100	do s60	82	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
12	do	82	175	do	[illegible]
200	Erie Railroad	22¾	50	do	[illegible]
15	do	22¾	50	do	[illegible]
100	do b60	22¾	50	do	[illegible]
50	Hud. Riv. R. p & c	49¼	150	do	[illegible]
100	do opg	49½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	6
250	do opg	49¾	100	do	6½
			25	Penn. Coal Co.	85

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. Car. State 6s.	97½	50	Erie Railroad b30	22¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	93	50	Mich. Cen. R.	52½
25,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	150	do	53
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	100	250	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	12
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	47½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. R. R. Con. B.	86½	650	do	64
200	Canton Company	21	200	do	64¼
40	Chi. B. & Q. R.	78½	50	do	[illegible]
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	89½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
150	do	90	100	Gal. & Chic. R. opg	[illegible]
6	N. Y. Cen. R.	82¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
50	do b10	82¾	250	do	[illegible]
300	do	82¾	400	do s60	[illegible]
200	do s60	82½	200	do	[illegible]
200	do b30	82¾	208	Del., L. & W. R.	88

FRIDAY, May 25—P. M.

The steam was fairly and decidedly on the Stock Market again to-day, and the recovery in tone and temper for a further rise from the depressing influence of the difficulty in the Pacific Mail Office, appeared to be complete. In Pacific Mail itself, the rise from yesterday is 5 ℔ cent., because of the reassuring nature of the examination now going on in the Stock account of the Company. About 160 shares additional were presented to-day by certificate, leaving still over 300 shares to complete the regular capital. All the errors thus far appear to be in the ledger footings, and although these continue to show an excess, as stated yesterday, the daily corrections in the active accounts with the Brokers are in favor of the Company, and it is not seen at present how the ultimate loss, to be established by the presentation of certificates to claim the excess, is likely to exceed 1,500 or 2,000 shares, nor is it certainly known that half this excess will be claimed. The jobbers in the Stock were reluctant sellers at any price to-day, and 90 ℔ cent. was attained without bringing out over 1,000 shares. A very strong demand set in for Illinois Central scrip shares at 62½@62¾ at the early Board: 63@63½ on the Street between the Boards, and 63½@64@64¼ at the afternoon Board, closing 64¾ ℔ cent. Besides the large traffic doing on the line, the finances of the Company have assumed usual ease, and already notice is given that $500,000 of the remainder of the Freeland Bonds due 1st September will be paid off at once with accrued interest from 1st March, on presentation of the Bonds at the office in this City. This reduces the issue to $980,000, before the first sale of the 8 ℔ cent. five-year debentures, advertised for the 15th June at par, is consummated. Whether this new Bond is taken on these favorable terms for the buyer or not is now a question for the public, rather than the Company, as other means are in reserve for making the payment of the Freeland issue complete, beyond contingency. The Michigan Central Shares had a further rise of 1½@2 ℔ cent., and the bonds of 1 ℔ cent., the latter selling at 99 ℔ cent. New-York Central, after starting at 82½@¾, rallied, with much ease, in the afternoon, to 82¾, and so left off. Erie was steady, and Hudson River advanced to 49¾@50 ℔ cent. Galena rose 1 ℔ cent., and Rock Island 1@1½ ℔ cent., closing, respectively, with sales at 65½ ℔ cent. for Galena, for the re opening of the transfers, (after the annual election,) and 70¾@71 ℔ cent. for Rock Island. Delaware and Lackawanna rose to 88 ℔ cent. Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan, rather inactive. The bids improved for Toledo to 31 ℔ cent., while sales of Southern Michigan old stock were made at 12, and the bid for the Guaranteed shares fell off to 25 ℔ cent. Panama shares, in the face of a fresh Nicaragua-Transit rumor from Washington, rose to 2 ℔ cent., and closed firm, 135 bid and 136 asked. The last advance in Burlington and Quincy not fully sustained; sales at 78½. Harlem Preferred rose to 41½@41¾. The General Share list closed with much buoyancy.

In State Stocks there is a stronger demand for Missouris at 84½@¾ ℔ cent. It is understood that the claims of the State for $415,000 against the Federal Government has been duly certified on in order, by the Attorney-General at Washington, and that a warrant for the amount will be forthcoming from the Treasury in season to contribute to the July interest on the Public Debt. Other descriptions were steady; Virginias 92¾@93, and Tennessees 91¼@91½ ℔ cent. Sales of North Carolina as high as 97½ ℔ cent. The offerings of Railway Bonds were generally light, while the bids continue extremely firm. Erie Convertibles, 48@49; Third Mortgage, 89½@90; Seconds, par, including the 3½ ℔ cent March coupon, which will be paid off by the Receiver to-morrow, May 26.

In Money affairs we hear of lines of short prime acceptances being taken a fraction below 5 ℔ cent. per annum, and October and November indorsed bills at 5½ ℔ cent. Single names 6 months' bills as low as 6 ℔ cent. Demand Loans 5 ℔ cent. Foreign Exchange closes firmer at 109¾ ℔ cent. on London, sales, and f.5.13¾ on Paris; these rates being, of course, for 60 days sight; the short sight rates are 110¼@110¾ on London, and f.5.11¼@f.5.11½ on Paris. The *Kangaroo* will take $285,000 in Specie for England, and the *Fulton* about $800,000 for Havre and Southampton.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Total receipts	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

Included in the receipts were $87,000 for [illegible].

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago [illegible] the third week of May were as follows:

1860	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

The reported increase of the third week on Michigan Central is $10,800; on the Rock Island from $8,000 to $10,000; Burlington and Chicago $39,000—the last by private telegraph from Chicago.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:

"We understand the hearing on the motion for a Receiver of the Land Grant Road of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, was heard on the 17th inst., before the Federal Court in Milwaukee. The case was argued for the Trustees by CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., of this City, and the defendant, CHAMBERLAIN, the lessee in possession, by Messrs. EMMONS and LYNDE, who urged on various grounds the invalidity of the mortgage, and the priority of CHAMBERLAIN's claim. The Court, however, granted the motion, appointed the Trustees (Messrs. BRONSON, SOUTTER and KNAPP) Receivers, if they would act, and if not, Hon. HANS CROCKER of Milwaukee; the Receiver to give $50,000 security for the faithful performance of his duties."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$553,012	$1,993,968	$972,824
Thrown on Market	583,322	1,758,975	797,894
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$19,271,288	$46,807,119	[illegible]
Thrown on Market	24,498,205	47,192,126	[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Consumption Direct. Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Warehoused. Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Withdrawn. Value.
Mf. of Wool	569	$248,244	432	$138,648	118	[illegible]
Mf. of Cotton	442	103,188	204	41,599	45	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	387	291,493	57	54,682	73	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	114	32,684	38	7,341	55	7,628
Miscellan's	100	39,042	61	15,903	25	7,109
Total	1,582	$714,651	792	$258,173	316	[illegible]
		258,173				714,651
Total Entered		$972,824		Total Marketed		$797,894

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, May 25, 1860.

Thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixteen shares of stock have been presented for registry. Holders are requested to present their certificates without delay. By order of the Board,

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary *pro tem.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, rooting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

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Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE SQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—THE BRIDGE BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dog. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

BUTLER'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY—No. 806—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SUNNY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House Post-office Deficiency bill was reported to the Senate with various amendments. The Overland Mail bill, after remarks by Senator GWIN, was laid aside in company with the private calendar, to make way for the debate upon the Davis resolution. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in continuation of his remarks of Thursday, saw no call for Congressional intervention in behalf of Slavery; discovered no disposition on the part of any Territorial Government to interfere with Slavery; and deprecated any anticipation of the future to make mischief in the present. The question was taken on Mr. BROWN'S amendment, that intervention is now needed, and it was lost, yeas 5, nays 43. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was among the yeas. An amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, that intervention would never be required, was lost. Mr. CLINGMAN'S resolution that no necessity now exists for intervention was carried, yeas 26, nays 23; but was subsequently reconsidered and lost. The fifth resolution coming up, Messrs. CLINGMAN and BROWN both offered amendments, which were lost. Mr. TOOMBS moved as an amendment that the action of Congress shall be restricted within constitutional limits, which was accepted. The fifth resolution was adopted, yeas 36, nays 2. The sixth resolution, which declares the right of a State in organizing for admission to the Union to admit or exclude Slavery, was also adopted, yeas 33, nays 12. The seventh resolution, relative to the Fugitive law, was the topic of an animated discussion, in which Messrs. HALE and MASON participated. At its close the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate adjourned. An attempt to bring up in the House the bill for the adjustment of Revolutionary claims failing, the House considered the private calendar, when a score of bills were passed. The Senate bill relative to the recaptured Africans was taken up. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, moved as an amendment, that the negroes be either sold in Florida or set free in Massachusetts, a proposition which elicited an indignant rejoinder from Mr. DAWES, of the latter State, for which the latter was called to order. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Prospects are dark in Kansas for a large agricultural yield next Fall. There has been a protracted drought in the Territory, which has destroyed nearly all the grain sown in the Fall, and blighted early Spring vegetables. Such a season has never before been known. The general news from the Territory is quite meagre. A political quarrel between two men known as O'DONALL and PATRICK, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, had resulted in a shooting affray, in which both parties had been slightly wounded. They had been arrested and discharged on bail. At the date of our correspondent's letter there was great anxiety to learn the result of the Chicago Convention.

The Methodist Conference resumed the discussion of the Slavery question yesterday. Rev. J. C. MURPHY, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the majority report, and Dr. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of the Baltimore Conference, in opposition to it, as did Rev. J. L. CRAW, of Illinois. During the proceedings it was announced that there was in the hall a white woman who desired aid to procure her freedom. The introduction of this subject was regarded as an attempt to excite sympathy for the majority report, and after objection had been made it was withdrawn.

The Old School General Assembly, yesterday, adopted the report of the Committee on Church Extension, and the name of the Committee was accordingly changed to that of "Board of Church Building." It was determined, by a vote of 234 to 66, that it was inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board of Missions. Philadelphia was fixed on as the next place of meeting.

Meetings to ratify the Chicago nominations were held in the different Wards last evening. Messrs. COSTA and LANKTREE spoke to the Republicans in the First Assembly District, who were convened in small numbers in their rooms. The Ninth Ward Republicans were addressed by Messrs. SOLOMON L. HULL, S. B. DUTCHER and C. S. SPENCER, the tenor of the remarks being a concurrence in the rejection of Mr. SEWARD as a candidate on the ground of devotion to party principles. Messrs. E. D. SMITH, D. T. T. MARSHALL and JAMES FAIRMAN were the speakers at the gathering of the Fourth Ward Association. The position of the Republican Platform on the question of the public lands was commended, and the candidates recommended as worthy of the hearty support of working men.

Extensive preparations are making at the Metropolitan Hotel for the reception of our Japanese visitors. A large part of the second floor has been assigned them, and a large number of men are busy at work decorating the halls and apartments in a manner which shall please the fancy of these guests of the City. It was originally the design to give them a public dinner, but for obvious reasons this project has been abandoned, and the intention now is to have a grand ball. Possibly the stay of the Japanese in this country may be longer than they originally intended, as the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was ordered to Panama to convey them to their native country, returned to this port last evening, to make repairs.

There was much buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Pacific Mail rose 5 ₰ cent; Panama, Illinois Central and Michigan Central each 2 ₰ cent., and New-York Central to 82¼@82½ at the close. Money easier on Discounts, and 6@7 cent. at call. Exchange firm, at 109¾ on London, sales. The export demand for Bullion for the French and English steamers to-morrow, $1,085,000; making $1,205,000 for the week, against $5,126,000 for the corresponding week last May.

Sales were made of only 700 bales Cotton at previous quotations. Desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were less freely offered, and were quoted somewhat firmer, though not very brisk. Corn was quite heavy and less valuable. Rye was dearer, having been scarce and wanted. Provisions attracted more attention. Pork advanced. Sugars, Molasses and Coffee were in demand. Whisky was more active, but at lower rates. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.—It appears that the Covode Committee have lighted on a clue which promises to lead to proof of the transportation of twelve hundred men from New-York into Connecticut, in March last, for the purpose of voting in the Democratic interest, together with a statement of the amounts paid for expenses, and of the source from which the money came. This will be a decidedly interesting revelation, when it comes, and we shall wait for it with anxiety; but in the meantime we must take leave to doubt whether the men in question, if they crossed into Connecticut at all, were induced to do so by the offer of money. If they were led into the commission of any such violation of the laws of their country, it must have been owing to the syren voice of "His Honor" the Mayor. No impulsive Democrat on the New-York side of the border could be fairly expected to stay there when "His Honor's" dulcet eloquence called him to the Connecticut polls. Flesh and blood could not be expected to remain quietly at home when His Honor was announced to speak, or, having heard him, to refrain from voting wherever and whenever the opportunity offered itself. We dare say the Committee will find on investigation that this was the true state of the case—that these misguided men were seduced into wrong-doing by "His Honor's" eloquence.

Mexican Affairs.

According to the tenor of recent advices from Mexico, per steamer *Pocahontas* at New-Orleans, it appears that a crisis in the affairs of that country, which promises to result in favor of the Liberals, is close at hand. Some days since we published the account of a battle near San Luis, between the Second Division of the Church forces, under Gen. DE LA VEGA, and the Liberal Army, under Gen. URAGA, in which the latter was completely victorious. From more recent advices it appears that Gen. URAGA, at the head of 6,000 Liberals, had occupied the city of Guanajuato, and was about to march upon the City of Mexico, which it is stated had declared against MIRAMON and placed ZULOAGA in power.

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* is disposed to be a little facetious on ZULOAGA. That journal denominates him one of the prominent Mexican military leaders, a Liberal in politics, and long opposed to the old despotic Government; and deplores the fact that President JUAREZ, in the full tide of success, has met with a rival in his brother Liberal, ZULOAGA. That this is a bit of pleasantry on the part of the grave *Journal* we do not doubt, for it is not to be supposed that our cotemporary is ignorant of the facts relative to ZULOAGA. Down to January, 1858, he was known in his own country only as a brutal and debauched gambler, without military or any other education, and following no pursuit for a livelihood except games of chance. He was then seized upon by the Church party as a proper tool with which to work out their unrighteous designs, and on the 11th of January, 1858, we find ZULOAGA at the head of a regiment of soldiers in *Tacubaya*, proclaiming what is now known as the "*Plan of Tacubaya*," upon which the central or Church-party Government of Mexico is based, and of which the following is a synopsis:

First—The overthrow of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

Second—The inviolability of all Church property and Church revenues, and the reëstablishment of former ecclesiastical exactions.

Third—The restoration of the *fueros* or special rights of the Church and of the Army. Under these *fueros*, the Church and the Army are responsible only to their own tribunals.

Fourth—The reëstablishment of the Roman Catholic religion as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.

Fifth—The censorship of the Press.

Sixth—The maintenance of a high tariff, and of the oppressive system of *alcavalas*, or interior duties.

Seventh—The exclusive system with regard to foreign emigration, confining it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.

Eighth—The establishment of an irresponsible central Dictatorship, subservient solely to the Church and the Army, and, if possible, the constitution of a Monarchy in Mexico, under a European protectorate.

This *plan* of abominations, destined to be followed up with such murderous pertinacity and such ruinous effects upon the prosperity of Mexico, was too much for the English Minister, Mr. PERCY DOYLE, and he refused his recognition of the newly-formed Government of ZULOAGA, against the urgent appeals of his French colleague, GABRIAC, until at last, as the story goes in Mexico, the two Ministers, French and English, agreed to give or withhold their recognition according as the American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, should vote on the question. The latter gentleman, it is further stated, after certain manipulations at the hands of GABRIAC, JECKER, ESCANDON and others, cast his vote in favor of ZULOAGA,—and thus the representatives of the United States, England, France and Spain gave this miserable Church faction another lease of a few years, with power to scourge the Mexican nation, destroy every foreign interest in the country, and do it almost irreparable mischief. The responsibility of the cruel and sanguinary civil war which has raged in Mexico for the past two and a half years, virtually rests, therefore, with these foreign representatives, and this responsibility is now shared with the Republican Party of the United States. The *Tribune*, foremost in its exertions to sustain the *Plan of Tacubaya*, and in its efforts to crush the Liberals of Mexico, takes the TIMES to task because one of our arguments in favor of the ratification of the McLANE Treaty is based upon the dictates of Christianity and humanity. The *Tribune* declares that in treating with Mexico the United States has nothing to do with Christianity and humanity, and says the TIMES is very "injudicious" to recommend anything of that sort to the Republicans of the United States Senate, in order to incline them favorably towards the Mexican Treaty. In the words of the *Tribune*, "if Republican support is to be gained for that treaty, it must be mainly on the ground of advantages likely to accrue from it to the United States." This same journal, which has shown a singular and malignant stolidity in handling the Mexican question from the beginning, goes on to say: "If the TIMES wishes to persuade them (the Republicans) to vote for the ratification of the treaty, let it set forth the benefits from it which will accrue to the United States." There is scarcely a ragged newsboy who cries the *Tribune* in the streets who might not enlighten the editor of that journal on Mexico and its "*benefits*." Discussions of the subject in the TIMES, the *Courier and Enquirer*, and other journals not absolutely given over to politics at the expense of every material interest in the country, have set forth in the fullest light the enormous advantages which we are to expect from freedom of commercial intercourse with this great nation, our next door neighbor, rich beyond computation in the most valuable staples, and offering a vast field to the enterprise of our manufacturers and our merchants. But of what use can the clearest daylight be to eyes blinded with selfishness and sordid passion? Politicians who unblushingly avow that Christianity and humanity should have nothing to do with the foreign relations of a great Christian Republic, are scholars whose education we have too much self respect to attempt.

Mr. Greeley and Gov. Seward.

Mr. GREELEY issues a "card" of comments upon the letter from Auburn, published in the TIMES of Thursday last. The main point of it is a substantial confession of everything contained in that letter concerning his effective hostility at Chicago to the nomination of Gov. SEWARD;—but it also affords us some additional information as to what we said of the motive of that hostility, which is not without interest, at least to a portion of the public. It is embodied in the following extract:

Mr. RAYMOND proceeds to state that I had, "in November, 1854, privately but distinctly, repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. SEWARD, and menaced him with hostility wherever it could be made most effective; for the avowed reason that Gov. SEWARD had never aided or advised his [my] elevation to office," &c. This is a very grave charge; and, being dated "Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, 1860," and written by one who was there expressly and avowedly to condole with Gov. S. on his defeat and denounce me as its author, it is impossible not to see that Gov. SEWARD is its responsible source. I therefore call on him for the private letter which I *did* write him in November, 1854, that I may print it *verbatim* in the *Tribune*, and let every reader judge how far it sustains the charges which his mouth-piece bases thereon. *I* maintain that it does *not* sustain them; but I have no copy of the letter, and I cannot discuss its contents while it remains in the hands of my adversaries, to be used at their discretion. I leave to others all judgment as to the unauthorized use which has already been made of this private and confidential letter, only remarking that this is by no means the first time it has been employed to like purpose. I have heard of its contents, or what purported to be their substance, being dispensed to Members of Congress from Gov. SEWARD'S dinner-table in Washington. I have seen articles based on it paraded in the columns of such devoted champions of Gov. SEWARD'S principles and aims as the Boston *Courier*. It is fit that the NEW-YORK TIMES should follow in their footsteps; but I, who am thus fired on from an ambush, demand that the letter, which I have not seen since I sent it, shall no longer be thus employed. Let me have the letter—not a copy, but exactly what I wrote—and it shall appear *verbatim* in every edition of the *Tribune*. The public will then judge how far the use hitherto made of it to my prejudice is justified by its contents. Meantime, I only say that, when I had fully decided that I would no longer be devoted to Gov. SEWARD'S personal fortunes, it seemed due to candor and fair dealing that I should privately but in all frankness apprise him of the fact. It was not possible that I could in any way be profited by writing that letter; I well understood that it involved an abdication of all hopes of political advancement; yet it seemed due to my own character that the letter should be written. Of course, I never dreamed that it could be published, or used as it already has been; but no matter—let us have the letter in print—and let the public judge between its writer and his open and covert assailants. I, at all events, ask no favor, and fear no open hostility."

Mr. GREELEY sees fit to make Gov. SEWARD responsible for the statements of our letter. It is not likely that Gov. SEWARD will assent to the justice of any such assumption, or that he will feel called upon in any way to respond to Mr. GREELEY'S demand. However this may be, the matter is one exclusively for his own discretion. He is no more responsible for anything contained in our letter concerning Mr. GREELEY, than is the Tycoon of Japan. He may, or may not, deem it due to Mr. GREELEY to comply with his rather peremptory request for the publication of the letter to which the latter refers; but he certainly should not feel in the least degree constrained to do so by anything which we have written in regard to him or his relations with Mr. GREELEY. Mr. G. insists on having the original letter, and protests against a copy. We trust that Gov. S., if he sends the original, will, in view of the insulting imputation contained in this proviso, take care that a certified copy be retained.

Meantime, it must be borne in mind that we have made no allusion to any "letter,"—nor have we asserted that any such document had ever been written. That information is vouchsafed by Mr. GREELEY himself. We merely stated the fact that Mr. GREELEY had distinctly repudiated all political friendship for Gov. SEWARD six years ago, and that he distinctly assigned, as his reason for so doing, the fact that Gov. SEWARD had never aided or advised his elevation to office. It now appears that this dissolution of a political partnership was made *in writing*—that it was as formal and deliberate as a legal notice to quit, or a warning against further trespass upon private property. This information comes not from Gov. SEWARD, nor from any person in his confidence. It is volunteered—as it is quite proper it should be, if it is to become public at all—by Mr. GREELEY himself, who, according to judicial decisions, is the legal owner of any private letter he may have written, and has an undoubted right to demand its publication.

As to the contents of this letter, Mr. GREELEY professes to be oblivious. He remembers that one part of its object was "privately but in all frankness to apprise Gov. SEWARD" that he "*had fully decided that he would no longer be devoted to his personal fortunes.*" This agrees precisely with our statement, so far as it goes,—and confirms that part of it which asserts the fact of repudiation. We have consequently very little doubt that the letter in which, according to Mr. GREELEY'S averment, this decision was conveyed, also alleged the reasons on which it was based;—for it is scarcely presumable that so frank a person as Mr. G. represents himself to be, would make such an announcement without assigning its motives. It does not appear that he and Gov. SEWARD had come to differ upon any matters of public policy,—that they were at variance upon any principle or measure of government,—or that Mr. GREELEY saw any reason whatever to distrust Mr. SEWARD'S personal or political integrity, or to question the wisdom and patriotism which he brought to the public service. His reasons, if he did assign them in the letter referred to, were of a different character:—and we feel perfectly warranted in repeating our original statement, that *they related solely and exclusively to Mr. Greeley's repeated disappointments in his efforts at obtaining office.* He had complained that his party services had not been rewarded by appointments which he coveted;—that Gov. SEWARD had not even urged his selection for a particular position which had large pecuniary emoluments attached to it;—that he had been run for Congress only to pave the way for the election of JAMES BROOKS;—that he had been refused in advance the nomination for Governor; and that his application for the post of Lieutenant-Governor had not only been rejected, but rejected in favor of one for whom he was known to cherish a special and peculiar aversion. These repeated failures to obtain office were charged by Mr. GREELEY upon Gov. SEWARD,—and they were the motives upon which that philosophical and disinterested public instructor had "fully decided that he would no longer be devoted to Gov. SEWARD'S personal fortunes." And we venture the prediction, that if he really was as frank as he professes to have been, in the letter which he confesses he wrote to Gov. S., they will be found written down quite as distinctly as we have given them,—and assigned, openly and boldly, as the motives for his decision.

Now, we must not be supposed to overrate the importance of this matter. We quite agree with Mr. GREELEY in thinking that "the gratification of personal feelings and aspirations" should always be held quite subordinate to the promotion of a great public cause. But something is due to truth, as well as to the outward proprieties of political association. Mr. GREELEY has passed in the political world at large for one of the most disinterested men in public life. He has acquired a large degree of credit and of influence, from the belief that he looked down with supreme contempt, from the heights of self-denying patriotism, upon the paltry offices for which mere ordinary politicians toil and scramble, and that no man was more supremely indifferent to the personal rewards of political labors than he. Throughout this canvass,—in the columns of the *Tribune* for the last six months,—in his Tuesday's history of "Last Week at Chicago," to which our Auburn letter was in reply, and even in yesterday's card, which is the subject of this notice,—he holds the lofty tone of one wholly superior to all personal considerations,—and especially to all desire for personal and official reward. "There are those," says this sublime example of disinterested benevolence, "who will believe that my opposition to Gov. SEWARD'S nomination at Chicago was impelled by personal considerations,—and among these I should expect to find the Hon. Henry J. Raymond." His expectations are not disappointed. Few men know him better than the one he names;—few have had better opportunities of weighing his actual practice by his professions;—and only one man exists, we venture to say, who understands more thoroughly the motives which govern his conduct, in everything especially which relates to individuals. What the testimony of *that* witness will be, upon the special point under consideration now, we shall know whenever Gov. SEWARD shall see fit to publish the record of his evidence, as consigned to writing by his own hand.

There is a good deal more in Mr. GREELEY'S card which is not pertinent to the only point in issue, and which need not, therefore, be reviewed. He cannot understand how it is that we should have visited both Springfield and Auburn,—how we should have paid respect both to LINCOLN and SEWARD,—except on the supposition that we were "paying *court* alike to the rising and the *setting sun*." We are not surprised at his surprise. Paying court to a *setting* sun indicates, to be sure, a slight confusion in terms, as well as a habit not in vogue with those politicians, who "fully decide upon being no longer devoted to the personal fortunes" of public men, the moment they discover the impossibility of obtaining office at their hands. But Mr. GREELEY is right in tacitly assuming that we expect and desire just as much of personal promotion from one of these luminaries as from the other. We have never asked, or received office at the hands of any man in power, nor have those which have been devolved upon us ever come from our own procurement. We have done nothing to make us ashamed to look either Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD in the face,—nor have we any more occasion to avoid the one than to flatter the other. So far as personal or mere partisan relations are concerned, we are in a position of entire independence,—perfectly free to speak what we think, not only of them but of all other public men, in office or out.

The readers of the TIMES know very well that, while we thus acknowledge no mere partisan fealty, we have adhered steadily to certain leading principles of public policy,—that we have always declared our hostility to the extension of Slavery; to the reopening of the Slave-trade; to the prolonged supremacy of the Slave-holding interest over the Federal Government; to all attempts at interference with Slavery in the Southern States, and to the continuance of the feeble and corrupt Administration, by which the best interests of the country are now menaced with ruin, and its character compromised in the eyes of all reflecting men, both at home and abroad. We shall at all times pursue such a course as shall seem most likely to secure these ends.

When all the parties to the Presidential contest shall be fairly in the field, we shall be better able to decide what course it becomes independent citizens—who love their country more than any party—to pursue. According to present appearances, we have no hesitation in saying, that the success of the Republican ticket promises to be the only practical mode of escaping the dangers which menace the peace and prosperity of the country. It seems probable that the only choice which reflecting men will be allowed to make in the coming canvass, will be between electing Mr. LINCOLN, and thus committing the Federal Government to the hands of an able, honest and upright citizen, or seeing the Presidency scrambled for on the floor of Congress, and made the prize of venality, or the sport of men who speculate professionally in the misery and distress of their country. The Democrats will probably run two candidates, or else nominate one of such a character or on such a platform as to render success alike impossible and undesirable. Under such circumstances, no one who knows anything of the course we have hitherto pursued, or of the principles by which we have been guided, will need any additional assurance, that we shall give whatever influence we may possess to the election of the Republican candidate.

OUR COMMON COUNCIL AND THE JAPANESE.—The Committee of Reception appointed by the Common Council appear to have learnt modesty from adversity, and obstinately refuse to make public the results of their expedition to Washington in quest of the Japanese. They have, we believe, however, very little to report beyond Capt. DUPONT'S lecture upon the decencies of life, a summary of which we published more than a week ago.

Nothing could better illustrate the simplicity of the City Fathers than their desire to prevent his advice from becoming public. They no doubt imagine they have got hold of most valuable secrets when they have learnt that Japanese of high rank do not like six or seven hours of uninterrupted hock, BOOLE, VAN TINE and BARRY, that they do not enjoy dining in hotels in public in company with Aldermen, that they would not appreciate a lounge in a jail or hospital, followed up by a drink in the waiting room. The wonderful traits, however the knowledge of them may overwhelm the Committee, the public are now thoroughly familiar with; and the Aldermen will lose nothing by formally publishing an account of them. What is still more singular, the Committee will learn on inquiry that the strange Japanese sentiments are shared by the respectable portion of most other races. In spite of the diversities, both moral and physical, which are displayed by the population of the globe, a hearty dislike to Aldermanic "hospitalities," is common to all branches of the human family. The Prince, the Pasha, the Mandarin, the Kami, the talookdar, unite in abominating an Alderman's mode of being agreeable, though in all else they differ as widely as the poles asunder. What must be the intensity of suffering and disgust which has thus furnished to the most refined of all nations, and a point of contact and concord. The Masonic brotherhood has nothing to be compared to this. We should not wonder, if ere long, a gentleman in the remotest ends of the earth might recognize a brother gentleman by presenting him with a card, with a series of engravings thereon, of the New-York Common Council in session—the Committee of Reception bargaining with the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel—the dinner—the Hack—the Hospital—the Big Drink—the Offer of the Quid. A violent attack of nausea would at once reveal birth and breeding and cultivation, at least above the common average.

The City Chamberlain.

Mayor WOOD has taken the first step towards plunging the City into the same labyrinth of legal controversy in which it was involved by his attempt to defeat the State law creating the Metropolitan Police Department. Whatever professions he may make—and no man during a canvass is more lavish of them—he has but one ruling passion in office—and that is, a determination to use all the power of the City Government, and all the money of the City treasury, for the promotion of his personal purposes and the advancement of his political schemes. To this, everything is made to bend. Ordinances, charters, the decisions of Courts, are regarded by him only as obstacles to the accomplishment of his plans, and to be removed by any means which the emergency may require.

When he came into office last he found several of the most important Executive departments of the government placed beyond his reach. The Chamberlain, the City Inspector, the Street Commissioner,—officers who have the control of a large proportion of the patronage and the money of the City, are made removable only *for cause*,—being thus designedly put beyond the reach of the personal caprice, the party schemes and the venal cravings of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. That Board, moreover, was ostentatiously hostile to the Mayor, and proclaimed its settled hostility to his reckless schemes. As every one anticipated, however, this proved to be but a trifling obstacle to our energetic and unscrupulous Executive. The members of that body were speedily brought over to coöperation in his plans, and the appointment of a President of the Croton Aqueduct Department indicated their readiness, upon proper conditions, to become the echo of his will.

The next attempt was upon the office of Chamberlain. Mr. STOUT was removed by the Mayor *for cause*,—and the removal was sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen, at an irregular and illegal meeting, without discussion, and by an evidently packed and purchased vote. The office—the most responsible in the City—was bestowed upon the President of a Bank notoriously weak in public confidence, and managed in a manner which subjects it to serious and most injurious suspicion.

The "*cause*" assigned by the Mayor for Mr. STOUT'S removal is that he refuses to pay interest on the City deposits. By what right the Mayor can demand such payment, he does not inform us. No law of the State, no ordinance of the Common Council authorizes or requires the Chamberlain to pay interest on the funds entrusted to his care. He is bound simply to keep them safely and to pay them out only upon due authority. If he pays interest upon them, he must use them for private speculation,—and that of itself would constitute a crime. President BUCHANAN might just as well require Mr. CISCO, or any other subtreasurer, to pay interest on the money entrusted to his care. If Mr. PLATT has agreed to pay interest as a condition of his appointment, he has shown by that act his utter unfitness to hold it. Such an agreement proclaims his intention to speculate in the public funds. No Chamberlain has ever before been required to pay interest. The exaction has been invented by Mayor WOOD solely as a pretext for getting the office into the hands of some less scrupulous officer, and some more pliant tool, than Mr. STOUT has proved himself to be.

It is for the Courts to decide whether a public functionary can thus be allowed to nullify a law made for the protection of the public against his unscrupulous rapacity. It is well understood that this is only the beginning of the end—that if the Mayor succeeds in ousting the Chamberlain, the City Inspector and the Street Commissioner come next. Both will be removed for some trumped-up "cause," and their places will be filled by new Devlins or other equally flexible instruments of an Executive who knows no law but his own will, and no public good but the promotion of his own personal and political schemes.

The Comptroller has shown a commendable zeal to expedite the decision of the question,—so as to prevent the evils which must attend a prolonged contest over it in the courts of law. Meantime it devolves upon him to take care that not the slightest concession is made to these extraordinary and unprecedented claims of the Mayor in advance of a judicial decision in his favor. His approval to the bonds of any Chamberlain is an indispensable condition to the performance of his duties. The public will rely upon him to take care that no two persons are permitted to claim this office at the same time. He has recognized Mr. STOUT and approved his bonds. Unless he is perfectly satisfied that he has been duly removed, he cannot fairly or safely recognize, by any act or to any extent, any other person in his place. It depends largely upon his firmness and decision whether Mayor WOOD shall again obtain that absolute control of all departments of the City Government, which he always deems essential to the consummation of his plans, and which the law has carefully removed beyond his reach.

Our Sea-going Steamers

Beaten as we have been upon our own waters by the enterprise of foreign shippers and the apathy of our own legislators, it is satisfactory to see that the few American steamships which are still in a condition to breast the Atlantic are not absolutely rotting at our wharves. The present season has been honorably distinguished by something like a renewal of that conflict with Great Britain and Germany for supremacy on the high seas from which we seemed to have definitely retired two years ago. The screw-traffic of commerce remains, indeed, with our European rivals, Liverpool, Hamburg and Bremen, leaving us no room in that direction. But the swift passenger traffic, which had been pretty thoroughly conquered by the Cunarders, is now boldly grasped at by no less than three American companies. Foremost among these stands, to the great joy of all New-Yorkers, that solitary line of ocean steamers to which we owe it that the American flag has never ceased to be seen in the steps of navigation of the Atlantic. The Havre and Southampton steamers of the "Livingstone" line have continued, through good and ill report, to maintain not only the name but the fame of the national steam navy in foreign ports. In an article on merchant steam marines, which appeared not long since in the French *Moniteur de la Flotte*, this line was deservedly credited with all the best attributes of being a passenger navy; and being expressly excepted from the rather sweeping criticisms bestowed upon the management of American steamers in general, was recommended as a model, in all essential respects, to the attention of the new French Company now engaged in organizing a transatlantic steam line between the west coast of France and the Brazils.

Thanks to the skill and judgment with which the machinery of one of these popular vessels—the *Fulton*—has been refitted, the attribute of speed has been added to her other established excellencies. An outward trip of ten days and a home trip of less than ten have given our fathful old *Fulton* a new character and a new place. She must be ranked now with the *Adriatics* and the *Vanderbilts*, those Summer birds; and we may now expect to see more than an even share of the important passenger trade of the Atlantic which promises to be far more important this year than ever before, transferred to our own keels.

For so much improvement, let us be duly grateful. We can only hope that the eyes of Congress may be cleared of political cant just long enough to let our respectable representatives take note of how much it is in their power to do to make this improvement still greater, more permanent and more profitable.

Civilization and the Japanese.

No event has recently occurred which furnishes so good an illustration of the progress made in the printing and photographic arts, and the facility with which the Press, as now conducted, carries intelligence of every description to the million, than the arrival of the Japanese in this country. Fifty years ago the news that such an Embassy had arrived at Washington would hardly have reached New-York in less than a fortnight, and then the accounts would have been so meagre that the subsequent arrival of the strangers here would have found the public curiosity wholly fresh. At the present time, however, let one of the illustrious Pagans but light his diminutive pipe at WILLARD'S, and before half the contents is burned, every boot-black in the Park can tell how many puffs he takes in a minute; and an hour later the illustrated papers will inform the public eye of exactly the shape which the smoke-cloud took as it curled away. The public is familiarized not only with the meaning of everything said by the strangers, but even with its sound, by means of reports containing each word doubly orthographed in Niphonese and English, and syllabled to suit the reading capacity of infants in the primer.

If, when our foreign friends arrive among us, their presence, actions, or words convey any new ideas to the public, they will prove to be indeed the most versatile people in the world. We opine, on the contrary, however, that should the Censor of the Embassy allow them to inspect the illustrated and other public prints of the City, they will themselves confess to have learned therein much of their own character, habits and appearance, of the possession of which they never before dreamed. In this strife for the diffusion of information Photography outstrips the Press. For while the latter, assisted even by the telegraphic wires, requires at least a few minutes to describe receptions and other honors bestowed upon the strangers, the illustrated prints present the entire scenes to the public view in the very midst of their progress. The printing telegraph was considered a triumph. But the telegraphic inventor who has discovered a means of transmitting pictorial illustrations in less than no time, "*sabby ferree besser makee*" than HOUSE himself. At present we can conceive of but one more possible step in the progress of illustrative art. Already the pictorial sheets portray future scenes; what more can they do but to give us next an "accurate picture of the actual manner" in which Mr. BELL will not smile from the Presidential chair, or a picture of the vestments which "His Honor the Mayor" will not wear when he does not take holy orders.

Minor Topics.

—The brutality of American masters at sea has furnished English journalists with a prolific theme for at least a dozen years. That occasional instances of maltreatment may be met with on American vessels we admit, but that such an unmitigated piece of brutality as the Aylesbury *News* chronicles as having just been displayed in England, would have been tolerated anywhere upon American soil, we doubt. An offending member of an Artillery company which was ordered from Northampton to Aldershot, by way of punishment was tied to a gun-carriage, and as he was either unable or too obstinate to walk, he was *dragged* out of town as far as Tingewick-road Bridge, and only released from the wheels of the gun-carriage when it was found that he was on the verge of strangulation, black in the face, and blood gushing in torrents from his nose and mouth. Without claiming for our people any superfluous tenderness of feeling, we will yet venture to assert that no Artillery company would dare, if disposed, to drag a man at the tail of a gun through the streets of a town in the heart of a thickly settled country.

—Lord RAYNHAM not long since introduced a bill into the English Parliament, providing for the infliction of corporal punishment for assaults upon females. By a very obvious application of the great law of compensation, or rather of retribution, which may be regarded as the governing wheel of mundane machinery, he proposed that those who inflicted the lash should suffer by the lash in turn. But very much to the discomfiture of Lord RAYNHAM, a large body of females petitioned Parliament against the bill. They had rather submit to flogging quietly, than to have the authors of their maltreatment punished by a single stripe. Poets have sung of that divinity in woman's nature which prompts her to exceed in bountiful forgiveness even the biblical measure, seventy times seven; here, however, is a real-life epic on the subject.

—Notwithstanding all the clamor about non-intercourse, &c., we gather from an article in the New-Orleans *Picayune* that Southern trade is yet likely for a long time to flow into Northern channels. In the item of shoes alone, Boston has exported more to the Southern States within the last three months than during a corresponding period in the past year. Let radicals clamor as they like, it boots not; the people of the South do not intend to go bootless nor shoeless because the North endeavors to place a Northern man in the Presidential chair.

—The *manes* of the ill-fated hero of Harper's Ferry are not suffered to rest in peace. A horse jockey, of the Abolitionist persuasion, has christened a stallion "*Ossawatomie Brown*," and advertises him to the farmers of the Western Reserve under this name. It is probable that the chestnut, the bay and the black will henceforth be considered as plebeian colors, and no shade be considered so beautiful in horseflesh as a deep Ossawatomie Brown.

See Dr. [illegible] Letter No. 60, on Deafness in to-day's Times; and Letter No. 11, on Catarrhal Affections, to-day's Herald; and letter No. 12, in to-day's [illegible], on Diseases of the Eye.

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Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Phrenological Examination will teach a person, not only his natural defects and how to obviate them as far as possible, but his talents, and the best way to use them. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

At J. Everdell's—THE ORANGE BLOSSOM WEDDING ENVELOPES are the most beautiful in the market; also, wedding cards, notes, &c., engraved by the best artists—great variety of specimens—at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Hair Dye, Wigs, Scalps, Ladies' Braids, Fronts, Half-wig Curls, &c. The best manufactured in the world, and the most ample assortment to be found at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, where his famous dye is privately applied. Copy address.

An Old Friend.—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.—It has no equal as an external embrocation for Rheumatism, Pains, &c. Principal dépôt, BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and other Druggists. It will recommend itself. Price 25 cents.

All who are desirous of having their Cards engraved and printed in the very best and most fashionable style, call on HYATT, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway.

Summer Under Garments for the Million at retail. Also Shirts, of all sizes, ready made or made to measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. W. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Jeddo Hat, of woven straw, to be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Boating Hats [illegible] to be found at [illegible] No. 513 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats [illegible] LEARY'S DUNSBURY, Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Pure Whisky.—Is Mr. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon, for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 28 and 31 Broad-st.

The Best Shirts, all sizes, ready, or made to measure; first-class work; also, collars in every style; all articles will give satisfaction. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st. and No 261 Broadway.

First and Only Importation, the Jeddo Hat, of woven straw, for sale ONLY by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STRINGHAM—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. T. R. Smith, GEORGE STRINGHAM to ANGELINE E., only daughter of the late David S. Smith, all of this City.

MATHER—HANDLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, ALONZO F. MATHER, to ADDIE, daughter of Wm. Handlen, Esq., all of the above city.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

VOORHEES—HEELEY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. Charles Larue, Mr. ARTHUR J. L. VOORHEES, of Jersey City, to Miss SARAH J. HEELEY, formerly of Newark, N. J.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HALL—HALL.—In Camden, Me., on Monday, May 21, by Rev. B. Chapin, W. H. HALL M. D., of Brooklyn, to Miss SUSAN T., daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Hall, of Camden.

DIED.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of John Cochran.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 143½ West 34th-st., on Saturday, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KOPPER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 24, JOHN M. KOPPER, in the 53d year of his age.
His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 West 42d-st., on Saturday, May 26, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday, May 25, HANNAH MOORE, daughter of Henry and Jane Moore.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, May 27, at 6½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

WISSMANN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 25, MARIE JULIE, youngest daughter of Frederick Wissmann, aged 2 years, 9 months and 11 days.

TWIGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 25, of consumption, JOSEPH TWIGG, printer, aged 28 years.
Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, (Mrs. Greene's,) No. 7 Front-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

CONNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, May 25, after a short illness, EDDY CONNER, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Conner, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 170 Taylor-st.

McELHANY.—at Mercer, Mercer County, Penn., on Sabbath, May 20, at the residence of his father, where he went a short time for the benefit of his health, Rev. WM. G McELHANY, pastor, since its organization, of the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J. He leaves a widow and two small children, for whom the prayers and sympathies of the Church are earnestly solicited.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 249, May 25, 1860.*
19, 67, 18, 31, 11, 68, 83, 23, 76, 46, 52, 21, 71.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 250, May 25, 1860.*
52, 69, 66, 12, 54, 39, 18, 22, 33, 28, 11, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 340, MAY 25, 1860.
13, 18, 67, 52, 65, 77, 41, 26, 58, 42, 38, 34.
Prizes cashed at No. 599 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
DR. CHURCHILL'S NEW TREATMENT.
TO DOUBT IS TO DIE.
The following report, authenticated by a distinguished physician, should remove all doubt, even from the most skeptical mind, concerning the specific power of the HYPOPHOSPHITES over Tubercular Consumption.
CHATHAM, Pa., March 26, 1860.—THIRTY-SIX persons have obtained the Hypophosphites from me. Five of them were hopeless cases, of three years' standing. Auscultation developed evidence of a condition from which I have never, in seventeen years' practice, SEEN A SINGLE CASE RECOVER. All symptoms or traces of the disease have now disappeared.
H. W. TOWNSEND, M. D.
A FAIR TRIAL IS A CERTAIN CURE!
"WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION"
Is the only reliable form of the "HYPOPHOSPHITES," and is put up in 7 and 16 ounce bottles, at $1 and $2 each. Do not confound this Remedy with the PHOSPHATES or "CHEMICAL FOOD!" Dr. Churchill's Treatise on Consumption, and Circulars, gratis. Sold by all respectable druggists, and wholesale and retail at the sole General Dépôt, by
J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st., New-York.
Philadelphia—CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., and MANDERSON & CO., corner Spruce and 5th sts., General Agents.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS PENETRATING THE FLESH, ENLARGEMENT OF GREAT TOE JOINT, Cured without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately after the operation, without the least inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to the physicians and surgeons of the City.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE
PRICE $30.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

359 BROADWAY. KELTY. 359 BROADWAY.
WINDOW SHADES.
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLANDS.
WHITE HOLLANDS.
GREEN HOLLANDS.
BLUE HOLLANDS.

ASTHMA.
For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York. Price $1 per box; sent free by post.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

BLOTCHES AND PIMPLES ON THE FACE will soon vanish if you use the great BLOOD PURIFIER, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. There is nothing will do it quicker. Get a bottle or two. No. 41 Fulton-st.

FOR RELIEVING, AND IN THOUSANDS of cases PERMANENTLY CURING, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has no equal. Try it and be convinced. No. 41 Fulton-st.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALT RHEUM have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Try it if you are afflicted. No. 41 Fulton-st.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA will cure the VERY WORST CASES OF SCROFULA, if used according to directions. It was never known to fail. No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

SCURVY, THE CURSE OF SEAMEN, quickly disappears by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. No. 41 Fulton-st.

NORTON'S OINTMENT.
FOR SALT-RHEUM AND SCROFULA,
Permanently cures Tetter, Scald head, Ringworms and all Itching and Burning Eruptions of the skin.
This ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease, goes to its very source, and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Price 50 cents.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor. Dépôt at PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by the Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING. NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 60 Wall-st., May 14, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the plan for increasing the capital of the EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY from $150,000 to $600,000, by increasing the par value of the Shares from $15 to $60, which was submitted by circular of April 18, having been accepted by the Stockholders, has been carried into effect by the Board.
Stockholders are requested to bring in their present certificates without delay, and exchange the same for Scrip certificates, with $15 credited on each Share, subject to further payments of $45 per Share, or consolidate their present interests into $60 full-paid Shares, as they may elect. The Scrip Shares can be filled at any time, at the option of the holder, pursuant to the terms of the circular. Books of subscription are open for any Shares that may be released by the consolidation of present interests.
The Transfer Books are closed till the 15th June, except for the purposes of this circular. By order,
CHAS. H. BIRNEY, President.
THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

THIRD EDITION
OF THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED DAILY,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.,
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
LOCAL, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, &c., to the hour of Publication, including the transactions of the
SECOND BOARD
AND THE
CLOSING PRICES.
For sale at the office and at all the News Dépôts in New-York and Brooklyn.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.
For Medical and private use,—distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
at their prices, and take pleasure to state that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.
It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
will be supplied to the trade at the following prices:
One doz at $5.
12 doz. at $4 50 per doz.
50 doz. at $4 per doz.
100 doz. at $3 75 per doz.
MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA,
is sold by every druggist at 75 cents per bottle.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

359 BROADWAY. KELTY. 359 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND GOUT,
in their worst stages; also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, Old Ulcers, and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st. of a terrible Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 75 cents per bottle.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HEAR WHAT DR. SWEET SAYS.
NORTH KINGSTON, Rhode Island, April 21, 1860.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for five years in my practice as bone setter, also for lameness and sprains, and confidently recommend it to the public as the best Liniment in existence, JAMES SWEET.
Sold by all the Druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Corlandt-st.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
N. B.—PRICE ONLY $10.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
One woman, with this simple, compact, durable, portable, efficient and economical machine, can easily and perfectly do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast.
This is the only machine that will wash all kinds of clothes perfectly without injury. It has been tested in the laundry of French's Hotel and elsewhere, with all other washing machines making any pretensions to novelty, and has, in every instance, performed its work in less than half the time required by any other, and much more thoroughly and satisfactorily.
It will wash a single handkerchief, collar, lace sleeve, six shirts, or all of these articles together, without the necessity of soaking or boiling.
These results are produced by the constant reaction of the suds, and not by friction of rubbing surfaces. It is admirably adapted for introduction into houses with stationary tubs, as it may be inclosed and connected with the waste and water pipes, and will make an important feature in houses "with all the modern improvements."
In Families, Laundries, Hotels, Boarding-houses, Hospitals, Asylums, Boarding-schools, on Ships and Steamers, and in the Army, it will be found unequaled and indispensable.
This machine may be seen in operation at the laundry of French's Hotel, and at the dépôt, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Entire satisfaction given or the money returned.
N. B.—The undersigned Proprietors are now prepared to organize agencies for the sale of these machines in all parts of the country, and to supply orders to any extent. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
Send for a circular. P. & R. FRENCH.

LETTER FROM J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.
ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.
Mr. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the "Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.
My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from the hip to the knee. The water was administered in table-spoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with lint saturated in the water twice daily. The improvement was most decided and marked from the first day of its use, while the usual remedies had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment he left the Hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.
In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.
The diseases in which I have found it most useful are as follows: Ill conditioned Ulcers, Diseases of the Skin, Passive Hemorrhages, Diarrhœas depending on an atonic condition of the mucous membranes, and in depraved and impoverished conditions of the body, from specific disease and from intemperance.
I have used it with great advantage in Hemorrhoids, Fistula in Ano and Perineo, Hemorrhages from the rectum, and in several other forms of disease.
In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent, and the remarkable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in its chemical analysis. I propose to give it an impartial and extensive trial, and will give you my results, so far as they may be of value.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Building,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold, also, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

F A C T S. In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
TWENTIETH WITNESS.
CHILD-BED FEVER.—R. GRIFFITH, Sheriff Harrowsmith, C. W.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES—Danger of leaving bed too soon. Dangerous condition of the wife of the Deputy Sheriff of Fontenac County, C. W.
HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.
"In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her, but all to no avail—the doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks I sat at her bedside, momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called *The Moving World*, and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the Resolvent, with the Regulators and Relief, according to directions, and in three days
OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.
From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.
The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and dwindled away to a mere skeleton—nothing but bone and skin; his eyes protruded from his head as if they would drop out. The physicians all united in saying there was no use in attempting to save him; his case was hopeless, as he was too young, and must die. But I thought differently. Your remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him my Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health.
Your most obedient and grateful servant,
RICHARD GRIFFITH,
Deputy Sheriff of Fontenac Co., C. W.
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

GO TO THE GREAT
CARPET
ESTABLISHMENT
OF
HIRAM ANDERSON,
99
BOWERY.
Sign of the large
GOLDEN EAGLE.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
F Y S
BALLOU'S
PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
Any one desiring to send us their measures per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at $12, $15, and $18 per dozen.
THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.
Sleeve—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.
Breast—Distance around the body under the armpits.
Waist—Distance around.
Length of the shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c,
No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT. BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
A PERFECT FITTING SHIRT
WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
MADE TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $3 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 183 Chatham-st., corner of New-Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. 25 cents to $5,000 received on deposit; six per cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and five per cent. paid on large sums. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer; SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, Vice President; JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary; SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel; JAMES O. SMITH, Vice-President.

THE PEN AND PENCIL.—SHAVER'S PATENT Eraser, Burnisher, Pencil-Sharpener, &c., all neatly combined in one small convenient form.—It will do all that is claimed for it.—*Boston Traveller.* Will be found useful on every writing desk.—*Prof. B. Silliman of Yale College.* For sale by all stationers. Send for Circulars. A. G. SHAVER, New-Haven, Conn.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, WHICH is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON
MONDAY,
DICKENS' NEW BOOK,
And for sale
BY ALL BOOKSELLERS EVERYWHERE.
DICKENS' SHORT STORIES,
Containing
THIRTY-ONE STORIES,
WRITTEN BY
CHARLES DICKENS,
And never before published in this country. Printed from the advance sheets from London, from the edition to be published there in a few days, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Dickens himself.
The following are their names:
THE DETECTIVE POLICE.
THREE "DETECTIVE" ANECDOTES;
I.—THE PAIR OF GLOVES.
II.—THE ARTFUL TOUCH.
III.—THE SOFA.
ON DUTY WITH INSPECTOR FIELD.
DOWN WITH THE TIDE.
A WALK IN A WORKHOUSE.
THE LONG VOYAGE.
THE BEGGING LETTER-WRITER.
A CHILD'S DREAM OF A STAR.
OUR ENGLISH WATERING-PLACE.
OUR FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.
BILL-STICKING.
"BIRTHS. MRS. MEEK, OF A SON."
LYING AWAKE.
THE POOR RELATION'S STORY.
THE CHILD'S STORY.
THE GHOST OF ART.
OUT OF TOWN.
OUT OF THE SEASON.
A POOR MAN'S TALE OF A PATENT.
THE NOBLE SAVAGE.
A FLIGHT.
PRINCE BULL. A FAIRY TALE.
A PLATED ARTICLE.
OUR HONORABLE FRIEND.
OUR SCHOOL.
OUR VESTRY.
OUR BORE.
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CITY GOVERNMENT.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

REMOVAL OF AWNINGS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

During the past two days the Street Commissioner has been the recipient of more "calls" than ever fell to the lot of any official, with the exception of the Mayor on New-Year's day. The occasion which has caused this sudden influx of visitors is the recent action of the Police Commissioners, in directing the removal of all obstructions in the streets and from the sidewalks, including awning-posts which did not conform to the prescribed pattern. This new movement, which was, however, once before attempted, has kept the policemen busy, and has proved a terrible tax upon the patience and temper of the Street Commissioner and his aids. A little retrospection may not be uninteresting, as affording some insight into the promptings of the present movement.

Some years ago, during a long, severe gale of wind, a wooden awning was blown down in Broadway, and a gentleman was killed. A storm of indignation was at once aroused against wooden awning-posts, and the Common Council, then known as the "forty thieves," at once set about devising some remedy against the recurrence of similar accidents. It has finally decided that nothing but iron was suitable for awning-posts. A certain party largely engaged in the iron trade presented a model of an awning-post, which was forthwith adopted by the Committee, and soon afterward an ordinance was framed, passed and approved, which forbade the erection of any awning-posts in the City, except of the size and pattern "now deposited in the office of the Street Commissioner." Any observant reader of the TIMES, in passing up or down Broadway can easily ascertain how far this ordinance has been complied with. The present Street Commissioner has never seen the "plan and model" named in the ordinance. In legal strictness, consequently, the ordinance cannot be complied with; but as he is a law-abiding official, he conforms as closely as possible to its spirit, and, therefore, issues to-day the following form of permit:

Permission is hereby given to erect posts for the support of an awning in front of premises No. ——. Such posts and the cross-rail to be of iron, and to conform in all respects to existing ordinances. The cross-rail shall be 9 feet and no more from the curb stone to the top of said rail. The posts shall be placed next to and along the curb-stone, and shall be securely braced from the building with wrought iron rails or rods, at least one inch in diameter, in the proportion of one brace for each post.

No portion of the canvas used as an awning shall hang loosely down over the sidewalk under the penalty of $5.

Parties to whom the above permit may be granted, will be somewhat puzzled to ascertain what is meant by the term, "existing ordinances." For that reason alone, the publication of the ordinance referred to seems to be a matter of public necessity, and this has special reference to persons who are so unfortunate as to own property in streets which exceed forty feet in width.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE CONTROVERSY NOT YET DECIDED.

Mr. STOUT, the present recognized Cerberus of the City strong box, has not yielded, neither has his competitor for that distinguished and remunerative position. The Mayor, the Comptroller, and each of the Chamberlains, were closeted yesterday with their respective counsel, but no definite decision has yet been reached by either party.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

HOOPS AND SKIRTS AT A DISCOUNT.

Yesterday, two well-dressed and as well-behaved girls appeared before Col. BURNHAM, the first Marshal in the Mayor's Office, invoking his assistance to enable them to recover the sums of $3 and $3 80 respectively due them as compensation for one week's work, by a person named GEORGE WARREN, who manufactures hoop-skirts at No. 159 Chambers-street. The Marshal dispatched an officer on behalf of the girls, but he was not received with marked politeness, Mr. WARREN being apparently well aware that the Mayor's jurisdiction did not reach hoop-skirts. He was in fact so insolent as not only to defy the power of the Mayor, in the present case, but that of the Press as well; for when told that the matter would certainly be published, he expressed, in a profane manner, his disregard for the consequences.

A case very similar occurred at the Mayor's Office a few weeks since, wherein the employer was not quite so successful as Mr. WARREN may prove to be. Some dozen or more of sewing girls preferred a similar complaint against a party engaged in the same business, but as the Marshal could afford them no relief, he gave them some advice. The consequence was that the girls joined in one suit at law in a Ward Court, recovered judgment, and received their hard-earned wages. It is not certain that the same advice was given in the present case, but the girls left the office with a smile of triumph on their faces.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday, and granted *four licenses*, three to inn-keepers and one to a grocery-store. This will tend largely to diminish the City taxation, as there are only about seven thousand unlicensed dealers, who do not intend to pay one dollar of license fees, in spite of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CLEANING STATION-HOUSES—MR. KENNEDY ACCEPTS HIS APPOINTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, two doormen, named Proctor and Lambert, were dismissed, and their places filled by Mr. Hanivan and Mr. McCarty. The Sanitary Squad made their usual report of nuisances in this City and Brooklyn.

A communication was received from Police-Justice Blatchley, of Brooklyn, complaining that certain policemen in the Brooklyn Precinct were in the habit of violating the law requiring them to convey prisoners whom they arrest to the nearest Station-house. Referred.

Commissioner ACTON, to whom was referred the matter of cleaning Station-houses, reported in favor of allowing each Station-house $10 per month for that purpose.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, the newly-appointed General Superintendent of Police, called on the Commissioners yesterday and tendered his acceptance of the office but could not designate the exact time when he would be ready to enter upon the discharge of his duties. He will not, probably, be sworn in before the 1st of June.

LAW REPORTS.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ASKED.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings until an appeal could be perfected. It was also asked that the usual security required in such cases be dispensed with. The ground of this application was that the defendant is abundantly solvent, and therefore no security is needed. Counsel also asked, if the Court still required security, for leave to unite more than two persons on the undertaking, the parties to justify collectively in an amount equal to the sum required by law. The arrears of alimony and costs amount, exclusive of interest, to about $37,000. The code requires a security of two persons, each swearing that he is worth double the amount of the judgment.

Mr. O'Conor opposed the application on the ground that there was nothing peculiar in the case calling for the relief asked, and insisting that as the defendant was presenting every possible legal exception to the proceeding, he should be held to as strict a compliance with the provisions of the Code as is required in all such cases.

Counsel for the defendant replied, urging that as Mr. Forrest was amply responsible, the inconvenience attending upon the requirement of bonds was unnecessary. The matter was before Justice Moncrief at Special Term of the Superior Court. Decision reserved.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff. James T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

Liability of Trustees of Corporations.

Asahel P. Squires vs. *Edgar M. Brown and others.*—This action was brought against the defendants, who were Trustees of the National Plate Glass Company, a manufacturing corporation, to make them personally liable for an alleged debt of the Company, on the ground that the Company had neglected to publish their annual report.

The defendants denied that the Company had been ever organized, inasmuch as no certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by the statute. They also claimed that the Company had been dissolved before the time of filing the certificate had arrived. They also claimed that the agent of the Company who contracted the debt at Lenox, Mass., where the manufactory was situated, had no authority from the Company to contract it.

The Court charged that the failure to file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State was not a defence to the Trustees; and that a judgment against the Company was *prima facie* evidence of a debt against the Company in an action against the Trustees.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice HOFFMAN. The jury rendered a verdict for the amount claimed.

W. Stanley, for plaintiff; H. C. Van Vorst, for defendants.

General Sessions.

ANOTHER MULTITUDE OF SMALL BUSINESS.

Judge RUSSELL presided yesterday at this Court, and sentenced Andrew Hibbard and John Keegan, who pleaded guilty to a charge of creating a riot at the Allegheny House, on the corner of Third avenue and Seventeenth street, to thirty days in the city prison and a fine of $100 each. The accused are noted as "dangerous persons" on the police books, and for a long time have been the terror of the Eighteenth Ward. They are useful at election time, however, and thought themselves lucky in escaping so easily from the fangs of the law. Keegan was only sentenced to a sentence of ten days in the city prison, without any fine.

Peter Rolf and John Rolf were sentenced to the city prison for a private assault, for ten days each, and fined $25 each.

Henry Rogers and Edward Saunders pleaded guilty to a charge of gambling. Judge Russell ordered them to be discharged.

Albert Watson pleaded guilty to an assault, and was fined $100.

John Rogers pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit a robbery, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John H. Ingalls pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Terence Campbell pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Cooper and Christopher Hunner were tried and convicted on a charge of [illegible] $5 bill from the store of Mrs. Susannah Ellis, No. 34 Mott-street. Sentenced for four months to the Penitentiary.

The Court will sit during a portion of next week. James Shepard will be tried, for the third time, on Monday.

District-Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury has returned to the City.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

We understand that a return has been put in to the alternative *mandamus* sued out by the claimants to the trusteeships in Dr. Cheever's Church. The return sets up—

1. That there is now an action pending involving the same questions.
2. That there were illegal votes cast for the relators, which vitiated their election.

Law Students.

We are informed that Messrs. Carleton M. Herrick, Robert C. Hutchins, George V. N. Baldwin, William S. Newell and Bradbury C. Chetwood, who were mentioned in the TIMES, a few days since, as having been required to pass a second examination for admission to the Bar, were in fact only once examined, and were unanimously passed by the examiners in their first examination.

Verdict against the City.

Mary Dutrig vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action against the City to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff as janitress of the Marine Court rooms. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and was tried before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $285.

The Fraudulent Land Claims.

BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER BETTS.

Some further testimony was taken in these cases yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner G. F. BETTS, and the case of Lawrence was adjourned to Saturday, and that of Brainard to Monday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Osgood vs. *Peers.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Sadler vs. *Roome.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Dealy vs. *Dealy.*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Degraw* vs. *Webster.*—Motion to discharge denied, and mitigation of bail declined.

Sigler vs. *Francis.*—Motion denied, but without costs.

Solomon vs. *Neiding.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Willetts vs. *Leeclaine.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 34 bbs. Ashes, 13,257 bbls. Flour, 182 bbls. Corn Meal, 48,828 bushels Wheat, 113,925 bushels Corn, 12,800 bushels Oats, 1,947 pkgs. Provisions, and 681 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 bags Maracaibo at 13¾; 275 bags Jamaica at 13¼@13½c.; 325 bags Rio at 13½c.@13¾c., and 1300 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, mainly at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Only 700 bales were reported sold, to-day, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling, ℔ lb.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12½	12¾	13	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

FISH—Transactions have been limited in all kinds, though prices have favored buyers, slightly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal holders of State and Western Flour have been claiming somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. The demand, however, has been less active, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking rates. Sales have been reported of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 27½; Superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@	$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@	5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 90	@	6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	$5 40	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 85	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is plenty and depressed, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in fair demand, and have been quoted up to $2 45@$2 50 for Layer, and $2 40@$2 45 for Bunch ℔ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction 2,150 boxes Messina Oranges at $3 25@$4 25; and 1,350 boxes Messina Lemons at $2 80@$3 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and as the available supplies have been less extensive, the market closed more firmly. We have heard of sales of 56,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 50; white Western at $1 55@$1 60; red Western on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part, at $1 22@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20, and White Southern at $1 57½ ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining. The demand is good at prevailing price. Sales have been made of 100,000 bushels at 52½c.@57c. for badly damaged and unsound mixed Western; 59c.@68c., for poor to prime sound do., 68c.@70c. for yellow Northern; 66½c.@70c. for yellow Western; 68c.@71c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 78c.@80c. for white Southern, ℔ bush. Rye continues scarce and quiet, chiefly at 90c. ℔ bush.; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 40½c.@42c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 650 bales North River, chiefly at $1 00@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were reported of 50 bales of last year's crop at 7@13 cts. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The market this week has been rather quiet, while most of our importers show increased firmness and are withholding their stocks. Dealers manifest but little disposition to operate to any extent. The principal sales have been, 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 26c., 6 months; 2,000 Central American on private terms; 1,000 Maracaibo at 22½c., 6 months; 5,700 Raw at 18½c.@19½, 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole this week has been limited, and prices continue to favor buyers. The receipts are fair, and stock is well assorted.

MOLASSES—The day's sales included 380 hhds. Porto Rico, at 35c.@38c.; 260 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@32c.; with 275 hhds. and 38 tcs. Clayed Cuba, mainly at 25c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry has been good for Whale and Sperm, but very limited for most other descriptions, at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, being less freely offered, while it is in more request. We have heard of sales of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $17 50 for Old Mess; $13 50 for New Prime, and $12 50 for Old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet, chiefly at from 9½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef finds ready buyers at uniform prices. Sales have been made of 285 bbls. at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℔ bbl; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at from $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been good at buoyant prices. We have heard of sales of 2100 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7¾c., Porto Rico at 7c.@8c., and Melado at 4½c.@5c., with 60 boxes Havana at 8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 30,000 lbs. Prime were disposed of, mainly at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots being scarce, business lacks animation. Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Kentucky at 6c.@10c.; 47 cases Seedleaf, at 5c.@16c.; 256 bales Havana, at 28c.@38c., and 50 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., chiefly at 21½c.@21¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d., ℔ lb.; 1,800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 15,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 8d.; 30 boxes Bacon and 60 pkgs. Lard, at 25s. For London, some Bacon, at 25s. For Glasgow, 5,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8½c.; and 100 tcs. Oil, on private terms. For Bremen, 50 pkgs. Tobacco, at 15s. A vessel to the Mediterranean and back, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 25, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been spiritless, this week, though the changes in prices have been unimportant.

Beef, sides, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	7½	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb.	9	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, carcasses, ℔ lb.	6½	@	9
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	75	@	1 25
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Hams, ℔ lb.	13	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	88
Lard, ℔ lb.	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

We notice a better assortment in market. The inquiry is limited. Prices are quoted steady.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Fowls, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 37	@	2 00
Geese, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Ducks, ℔ lb.	20	@	22
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	3 25
Pigeons, flight, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 37
Wild Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 37
Snipe, Brant, ℔ doz.	87	@	1 25
Snipe, Dowichers, ℔ doz.	1 87½	@	2 12½
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℔ doz.	37	@	—
Snipe, Plover, ℔ doz.	2 75	@	3 25
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ℔ doz.	2 00	@	2 50

FISH.

Most kinds have been moderately sought after. Prices have favored buyers.

Salmon, ℔ lb.	37	@	50
Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	25	@	31
Codfish, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Catfish, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Perch, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb.	5	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Halibut, ℔ lb.	10	@	—
Haddock, ℔ lb.	—	@	5
Shad, each	18	@	43
Smelts, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz.	10	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	15	@	16
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ℔ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies of early varieties are good, and prices are low, to-day. The demand is fair.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl.	4 75	@	5 50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, ℔ basket	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, ℔ bunch	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℔ basket	75	@	87
Carrots, ℔ basket	87	@	1 00
Beets, ℔ basket	62	@	75
Onions, ℔ basket	1 00	@	1 62½
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5	@	6
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	62½	@	87½
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	25	@	30
Radishes, ℔ dozen bunches	8	@	12
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	3	@	9
Lettuce, ℔ head	3	@	6
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	10	@	25
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5	@	8
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Cherries and Strawberries are coming forward rather more freely, and prices are gradually declining. The sales have been limited, however. Other kinds are in slack request.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	62
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cherries, ℔ lb.	10	@	20
Cranberries, ℔ quart	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Strawberries, ℔ quart box	25	@	62½
Strawberries, ℔ basket	5	@	12
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	18	@	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	@	—
Pineapples, each	8	@	25
Figs, ℔ lb.	18	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	12	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Dates, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Currants, ℔ lb.	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been restricted, though quotations have not varied materially.

Butter, State, ℔ lb.	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co.	24	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Butter, roll, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Cheese, ℔ lb.	8	@	14
Cheese, English, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Eggs, ten for	10	@	—
Eggs, twenty for	25	@	—
Eggs, eighty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HASCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BARRE, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CHESNUT, stand No. 155; J. GAMMON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. Bostwick, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

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MIDNIGHT, AND OTHER POEMS.—THIS volume is thus noticed by Park Benjamin, Esq., in a letter to the author: "I have read your poems carefully and critically. They have excited my sincere admiration. Some passages seem to me worthy of being ranked in the highest order of poetry. The measure is uniformly correct and elegant. The making of such verses shows an ear attuned to finest harmonies."
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Before you purchase your boys' Straw Hats,
Call and examine
THE JEDDO HAT,
Of Woven Straw.
An entirely new style—first and only importation.
To be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal, WOOD BROTHERS Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

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AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard; prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
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MAY, 1860.
NOTICE OF SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH
AT Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE, ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
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RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
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Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
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All made in the most thorough manner.
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LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES, GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
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ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, MAY 26, at 9 A. M., the following specialties:
1,000 SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS, for 6s., worth $1 25.
5,000 LINED AND DOUBLE FRINGED DO., at much less than the usual prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

500 LACE MANTILLAS for $5, worth $10.
500 LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, $5, worth $10.
200 LACE MANTILLAS, $10, worth $20.
500 LACE CENTRES, from $2 50 to $5, about half price.
$3,000 worth wide FLOUNCING LACES, from 5s to $5 a yard.
These Goods are all choice styles, bought at the recent sales, at half the cost of importation.
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$6,000 FRENCH EMB'D LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs, 3s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 4s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 5s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 6s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 8s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 20s.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $3.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $4.
250 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $5.
100 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $6, 7, 8, 9 and $10.
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1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 2s., worth 4s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 3s., worth 6s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 4s., worth 8s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, 6s, worth $1 50.
A full Line French Embroidered Sets, from 6s to $10.
The above goods are much below value.
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200 pieces REAL SWISS DOTTED AND SPOT MUSLIN, for 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a yard, bought much under regular prices.
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1,500 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES, 4s. a yard, a Great Bargain.
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A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway,
Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of
VELVET AND TAPESTRY
CARPETING,
of the newest patterns. Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN CARPETS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
all of which are offered at the lowest prices.
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CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at retail.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE E. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 288 Broadway,
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LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Nos 35 and 37, RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7, and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
(House in Lyons.)
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
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FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES,
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Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. At the present moment it is the ONLY HOUSE in PARIS offering a large assortment of first-rate novelties. By means of its branch establishments, this Company is enabled to manufacture or purchase the handsomest novelties at the most favorable period, and to dispose of them on the most favorable conditions as to quality and price. Every article, even the Cashemere Shawls, is marked in known figures. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has established branch houses at Lyons, Kaschmir, Alencon, Chantilly and Brussels for the manufacture of silk stuffs, cashemeres and lace, but they have no other house for sale except in Paris.

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CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SKIRTS IN NEW-YORK.—One of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts for elegance of shape and great durability are worth six of any other kind. Call and be convinced. Best watch-spring steel. Woven Skirts, 11 spring, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; 25 springs, $1 25; 30 springs, $1 50. Children's skirts in proportion. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn. Ladies will please call and be convinced that these are the best and cheapest skirts in New-York.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTT CIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 18 styles Chinese fan [illegible].

MME VILLIERS & CO., HAVING REMOVED from 261 6th-av., will open on SATURDAY, May 26, and MONDAY, May 28 a case of the latest style of Paris Bonnets, at their new private show-rooms, No. 236 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 161 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A DISCOURSE ON THE PRESENT ASPECT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—Rev. [illegible], Pastor of All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., has, by special request, consented to repeat TO-MORROW NIGHT his sermon, delivered on Sunday morning, 6th inst., in which the duties of the Christian and Patriot are set forth in eloquent and vivid language, and a vivid picture drawn, showing the downfall of nations that disregard and set at naught the laws of God. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Will be held at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. WALTER FLETCHER, Esq., will read the paper of the evening, entitled "Consistency of effort essential to success." Young men and members of the several local Associations are invited to attend. CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7¾ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer-Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH MOVEMENT—Lamartine Hall, corner 8th av. and 29th-st., under the auspices of Rev. M. CUMMINGS, is in successful progress. Services EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Rev. Dr. RICKETT, will preach on the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Progression in Knowledge*; and at 7½ P. M., subject, *The New Creation*.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the 42d st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, late Missionary to Brazil, and Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor of the Church, and singing by the children.

ROME'S TEN THOUSAND YEARS' INDULGENCE Scheme *in Aid of those whom she Consigns to the Imaginary Region called Purgatory*, will be the particular subject for the consideration of Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY and Protestant friends, in Tilford Hall, 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market) TO MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Madison-avenue corner 31st-st. The first Sabbath Evening service in the new vestry this Church will be held TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) May 27, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Collegiate Minister of the R. P. Dutch Church. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. HAGUE, will preach at 10½ A. M. as usual.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach as usual in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) on Broadway, entrance in 34th-st. TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The third discourse upon the History of the Bible will be given in the EVENING. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st and Avenue B. Rev. H. BANGS, P. E., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, the Pastor, at 3 in the AFTERNOON, and at 7½ P. M. By special request the sermon at night will be on the *Resurrection of Christ*. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, BY REQUEST, will repeat six discourses of the doctrinal series, delivered last Winter, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING—*God's Omniscience*. The public are cordially invited to attend.

UNION CHAPEL, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. MARK STAPLE, Pastor of the new church with the above title, will preach the Dedicatory Sermon, on SUNDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the church hall, in 7th-st., between South 1st and Grand sts. The public are invited. Service in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

GREENE STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Weekly Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. HENRY BURROWS, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, of New-Haven, will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland st., between Myrtle and Park avs., TO MORROW, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All are invited to attend.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 5th-av., on SUNDAY, May 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Conquest of the Kingdom of Christ*. In the evening—*The Kingdom of the Mountain*.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURG, will give a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING suggested by the celebrated painting of REMBRANDT PEALE, "*The Court of Death*." Rev. E. G. BROOKS, of the 20th-st. Universalist Church, New-York, will preach in the morning. Church corner 4th and South 3d-sts.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Services on SUNDAY 27th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor. Love Feast at 3 o'clock P. M.; preaching at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by the Pastor. All are most cordially invited. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of Owego, N. Y. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COME AND HEAR HIM!—THE SOMEWHAT celebrated Interpreter of Prophecy, SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, will preach on the *Coming Kingdom of God and the evidence of its near approach*, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK CITY.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, will preach in Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all interested.

PULPIT NOTICE.—GETHSEMANE BAPTIST Church, corner 3d-av. and 39th-st., Rev. D. S. PARMLEE, Pastor. Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, MAY 27, AS usual, in the Lawrence-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE ELOQUENT SOUTHERN PREACHER, Rev. Mr. MEIKLE, of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, Mobile, La., will (D. V.) preach in the Associate Reformed Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., in this City, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. TO-MORROW.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on the *Independence of the Church and Ministry with their Commission from God to Man*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE—OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN, Broadway, open on SUNDAY for religious services. Rev. C. C. GOSS preaches at 4 P. M. and Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY at 8 P. M. Strangers and young men cordially invited. Seats free.

CONVOCATION FOR CHURCH EXTENSION IN KINGS COUNTY.—The next Missionary meeting will be at St. Peter's Church, in State-st., near Bond, on SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 8 o'clock. J. A. PADDOCK, Secretary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free; in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 195 East 19th st.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JAMES C. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 27th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

DANIEL MILTON, HAVING ARRIVED from England, will preach on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock, at the foot of Houston-st., E. R. Subject—*Christ's Church against which the Gates of Hell (Death and the Grave) shall not prevail.*

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN—FIFTIETH-st. This Church will be closed for a few weeks for repairs. Due notice will be given when it will be reopened. The Sunday School will be held as usual in the Lecture-room.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, May 27. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY, May 27. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. FLETCHER, and at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. C. LEIGH.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD may be expected to preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ and at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER; and at 3 o'clock by a stranger. The seats are all free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock; by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. HAGANY.

REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HEMAN BANGS in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL PREACH as usual TO-MORROW, 27th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—BROOKLYN.—REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will preach in St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. Service at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—CHARLES PARTRIDGE will speak in Dodworth's Hall TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) May 27 at the usual hours, MORNING and EVENING. Conference same place 3 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORFOLK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR STANTON-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—"*The Nature, Rank, Number and Employment of the Angels.*" Seats free. The following preamble and resolution were passed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Monday evening, May 14, 1860:

Whereas, A report has been circulated that the Church is to be sold during this year, although a vote was taken by the joint Boards three months ago to still sustain it; therefore,

Resolved, That we have no intention to sell the Church during this year, nor has the report been started by any member of this Board.

JOHN SHEPHERD, President.
WM. N. LEWIS, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. VALENTINE BUCK, (a former Pastor of the Church,) commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School meeting at 3 P. M. Interesting addresses will be delivered. Singing by the Pearsall Family and the children of the school.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH [illegible] SOLD.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. T. B. SMITH, at 10½ A. M. Prayer [illegible] and preaching in the EVENING at 7½ [illegible] ADAMS, former pastor. Sabbath School at [illegible] P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING, and [illegible] meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

THE BIBLE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The great question, Shall American children be forbidden by Papists to hear God's [illegible] read in their own schools? Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at Bedford-st. Baptist Church NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening, subject as above.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South 6th-st., corner of Jersey-av., Jersey City. Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE WILL SPEAK TO-MORROW, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. Subject—*What shall we do to be saved from Religious, Political and Social Wrongs*. Conference at 3 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. J. D. WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 29th st. Rev. WM. BANNARD, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, May 27, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Strangers invited; especially families just located in this vicinity.

PREACHING BY REV. JAMES E. DUNN, TO-MORROW, at Plymouth Church, corner [illegible] and 7th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Abraham the Faithful*.

REV. JAMES DEMAREST, JR., OF HACKENSACK, N. J., will preach in Market-st. Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY IN the City of New-York, will hold its Fifty-fourth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale, on 11th-av., near 73d-st. Rev. J. COTTON SMITH will read the reports and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 33d-st., and will also be in readiness for return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the exhibition will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

FURNITURE.

HAZETON & CO.,
No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

$3.50. COTTAGE BEDSTEADS $3.50. Children's bedsteads and cribs, spring and invalid beds and lounges, mattresses of all kinds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 120 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, [illegible] and delicate articles are kept in the same [illegible] with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong [illegible] affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, outlast every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—UP AND AT 'EM AGAIN.—The Republicans and all opposed to the present corrupt administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at Underdonk Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Our leader is one who, with conquering will,
Has climbed from the base to the top of the hill.

Eminent speakers have been engaged to address the meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
ANDREW CRAFT, EDWARD COLLIN,
AMASA HIGGINS, ENOS ELLIOTT,
BENJ. HUTCHINSON, AUGUSTUS FIELAN,
LEWIS SCHNEIDER.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. SAM HOUSTON.
The citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, are invited to meet around the Statue of Washington, in Union-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1860, to respond to the nomination of Gen. SAM HOUSTON for President of the United States, made by the people of Texas, assembled en masse on the Battle Ground of San Jacinto, April 21, 1860.
Some of the most eminent speakers in the country will be present and address the meeting.
DR. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Ch'n Com. Arrang'ts.
E. BRAMHALL CHILD, Secretary.

RESTAURANTS.

HARRISON
is
at
His Old Stand Again,
No.
90
ANN-ST.
Dinner from 12 to 2. Chops and Steaks at all hours.
Best of Ale, Wines and Liquors always on hand.
Call and try.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 23 Reade-st. to the large and commodious [illegible] under the extensive building of Messrs. [illegible], entrance Nos. 126 and 128 Grand-st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER E. [illegible].

LOST AND FOUND.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH STREETS.—80 lots for sale near 6th-av., and all but ten per cent. may remain on mortgage for twenty years. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 22,064 OF THE GREENWICH Savings Bank. The finder of the same will please leave it at the Bank. MARY ANN [illegible].

FOUND.—IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, ON WEDNESDAY evening, the 16th of May, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. The money appears as though lost by some person from the interior of the State. Application can be made at this office, or to G. B. MOWRY, at Oriskany, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE,
New-York.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Ditto & Co.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING REACHED the mature age of 25 years without finding a wife, takes this method of making known to the fair sex his want of a better half. Being naturally bashful and having had very little intercourse with ladies, he now finds that his list of acquaintances with the fair sex is very limited and in order to avoid what would be no obstacle to a person possessing more self-confidence, he is obliged to make this public appeal, knowing that some heart will feel the attraction that draws the feelings and affections of kindred natures. Having a sufficient income to support a wife in good style, he only asks that the lady has an amiable and affectionate disposition; enjoyment of good humor and fun, refined education, and some knowledge of the management of a house and home. Any lady not over 23 years, (from either City or country) wishing to correspond with the advertiser, will meet with attention and politeness, and if agreeable, may find in it the means of procuring a husband. Address HARRY M. CLINTON, New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady of education and refinement desires a situation as companion to a lady, (who designs traveling) preferred, or a middle-aged invalid gentleman who needs good care or cheerful society. Would be unceasing in her efforts to discharge every duty required of the situation. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address MINNIE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and mind children; is very neat and tidy in appearance; is fully competent in either capacity; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 81 6th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART AND ACtive young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a small family, or chamberwork and to assist in the care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 36 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. No objection to go into the country for the Summer, with a Protestant family. Apply at No. 28 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at ... East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an experienced girl in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go into the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 129 2d-av., between ... and ... avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first rate chambermaid, who would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. ... 5th-av., between 5th and 16th sts., in the rear. Has no objections to go in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT and efficient person wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby and sew; is accustomed to traveling, &c. &c.; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or waiting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman; or as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 129 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over milk dépôt.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; is a remarkably good shirt-ironer; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City references will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is very competent, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; will go to the country during the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the care of children; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young Protestant girl to mind children and do light chamberwork. Call at No. 268 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to Newport or Rockaway. Can be seen, two days, at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding jellies, and creams and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 549 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook, a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, &c; is also a splendid baker of bread, pastry, &c; has the best of reference; can speak French fluently; will go in the country. Apply at No. 301 Mulberry-st., in the rear, near Bleecker.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, in a private family by a most respectable woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A CLEAN, OBLIGING and well-recommended, hard-working woman, a situation in City or country, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook and finished laundress. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, in a hotel or large boarding house; understands meats soups, jellies, pastry; is capable of taking full charge of the kitchen. Call at No. 77 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wishes a situation as cook; she is superior in that department and only a first class situation will be taken. Can be seen for the present at her last place, southeast corner of 47th-st. and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation, as plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soups and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 104 Avenue B, corner 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant Scotch cook; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 196 East 34th st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with unexceptionable references, a situation as cook either in City or country. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Scotchwoman; understands her business perfectly. Apply at No. 110 2d-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of pastry, &c, and laundress, or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; can take charge of a dairy; best references for each capacity; no objection to the country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday. Wages no object.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A PROTESTANT WOman as cook, and assistant in housework, in a small family where there are no children; no application need be made but by a competent person, and furnished with good recommendation from last place. Apply to-day or Monday, at No. 13 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near Peckslip ferry landing.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, FOR a very respectable and experienced girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; is obliging, faithful and neat; economical in her kitchen, and highly recommended. Inquire at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also bakes; has good City reference. Call at No. 269 1st-av. between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WELSH GIRL WISHes a situation as a good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference given. Apply at No. 130 20th-st., just below 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as cook and laundress. Wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 396 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE.

That at No. 11 Chambers-st.,
Between Centre and Chatham,
They can be suited with
DOMESTICS
For any station. Cooks, Nurses,
Housemaids Laundresses, &c.,
Well recommended, furnished
at short notice. Please call.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 136 Henry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class hotel cook, and a young woman with two years' reference, wish situations; the cook understands cooking in all its branches; the other girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a competent, tidy woman, with good City reference a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in magnificent style; or as housemaid and to do fine washing and ironing; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by an industrious, obliging and well-recommended Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie baker, and thorough washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Apply at No. 406 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, WITH good reference.—The advertiser understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, game &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c.; an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COMPANION TO AN INVALID.—A young lady desires a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; she would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful. Has no objection to go South, or to the country. Good references. Address, for two days, D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; is a thorough family seamstress; understands fitting up a lady's wardrobe; also, cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objections to travel; the best of City references. Can be seen in the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family, or would do general housework; can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family in City or country; has good City reference. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., top floor, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do waiting and chamberwork, or else chamberwork, or assist at washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT competent girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG PROTESTant woman would like a situation as housekeeper to a widower; is a first-rate cook and manager. Address G. M. U., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A SITuation wanted by a well-recommended, clean and tidy young woman, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good laundress and plain cook; also, a good dairy-maid; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS—WANTED BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; French fluting, &c.; or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a first-class private family; best of City references given; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Address No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as above; has lived in the best of families; is a first-rate hand at doing up ladies' fineries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 104 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid, either in City or country, or would take charge and do laundry work in the absence of the family leaving the City, good references. Apply at No. 11 Chambers-st.

AS MAID TO A LADY OR SEAMSTRESS—By a person who has lived in that capacity in England; thoroughly understands all the duties; would not object to travel. Can be seen for one day at No. 45 5th-av. Will reply by letter by addressing E. M. M., No. 120 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth or bring it up by the hand; no objection to go to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED English nurse, a situation to take charge of one or two growing children; can cut and make their dresses, also do fine sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 113 24th st., third floor, back room between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as child's nurse. No objection to go in the country. Inquire in front basement, No. 248 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation for a smart, neat and very respectable girl to take care of children or do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice sewer, and willing to make herself useful; wages not so much a consideration as a good place; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can do up ladies' fineries if required; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good City references. Call at No. 177 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing altering ladies' and children's dresses; would like to go to the country for the Summer months, or would go by the week or month to sew; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 241 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent young woman as seamstress; she can do all kinds of family sewing, cuts and fits children's dresses; or would go as chambermaid and waitress if required. No objection to go in the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 West 16th st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and wishes to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 107 West 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a permanent situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has good City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 279 6th-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, or to wait upon an invalid lady; the country preferred. Has got good references from former employers. Apply for two days at A. REID'S Seed store No. 807 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL recommended, wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; will go in the country. Call for two days at No. 106 Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A MIDDLE AGED English person wishes a situation as seamstress, or to attend on an elderly lady, and is capable of taking a monthly nurse place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Macdougal-st., at Mrs. Simpson's.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A competent person wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of grown children and sew. Best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st. Country preferred.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress; has lived in that capacity for six years in her last place, where unexceptionable references can be given. Can be seen, two days, at No. 28 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. in the milliner's store.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a year. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 169 East 16th-st., over the liquor-store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class English waitress; comes highly recommended; wages $6. Call at her present employer's, No. 96 St Mark's-place, for two days.

SEWING.—A WOMAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with children's clothing or family sewing, is willing to go out to work by the day, or would receive the same at her residence. Apply, or address Mrs. LOUGHRY, No. 198 East 23d-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 21 years old, wants a situation in a wholesale establishment as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk, or in some similar capacity where there would be some prospect of advancement. Moderate salary expected. Can refer to present employer. Address W. H. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A middle-aged man, having thirty years' experience in the leather business in all its branches, book-keeping, manufacture, sale, &c., &c., wishes a situation as assistant-book-keeper, porter, entry clerk, or in any capacity that would insure him a slight remuneration for his services. Address J. B., Williamsburgh Post Office, L. I.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS surveyor's assistant, or as clerk in a real estate office. Address, stating terms, to G. J. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a German Protestant who has lived in first-class families, and speaks English fluently; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country or any watering place; the best City reference from his last employer where he has lived the last two years. Call or address F. S., No. 173 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION IN CITY OR country wanted, as coachman in a private family, by a single man, with no incumbrance whatever; is just disengaged from a place which he has held for three years; can give the very best recommendations from his former employer as to ability to fulfill his duties. Call or address, A. B., COACHMAN, No. 9 Thompson-st., four doors from Canal-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DEsirous to procure a situation for his coachman; he understands the care and management of horses and carriages in the very best manner; he is sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any one in want of a good man would do well to call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., for two days; or address a note to C. H., No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man in a private family; has lived with the first families in the City; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call at or address No. 87 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young man, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; is an excellent and careful driver, and a good gardener; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; has the best City reference. Call on or address E. R., at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a Protestant; has the best of City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful at garden work or row a boat or anything that may accommodate. Address J., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN City or country, as coachman or to assist on a place; willing to be generally useful. Address L. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in City or country, by an industrious and competent young man, to take care of horses, drive, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address L. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; is very agreeable and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Any gentleman in want of such a man would do well to give him a call. Address S. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable and highly recommended young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom, also a good gardener; can do anything about the place. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for two years. Address P. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COLLECTOR, DELIVERER OR PORTER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man of steady habits, who is versed in the English, French, and German languages a situation as collector, deliverer, porter, or of any other kind where he could make himself useful; understands driving; references and security given if required. Address J. D., No. 510 Broome-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BUTler, by a steady, respectable man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Call on, or address, BUTLER, Henry A Kerr's Grocery, No. 746 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an experienced and reliable young man; understands a greenhouse, flowers, all kinds of vegetables, the care of fruit trees; is sober, steady and industrious, able and willing to work; is highly recommended by his former employer. Wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is also a good landscape gardener. Call, or address GARDENER, No. 51 East 12th-st., corner Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, a single man; no objection to take care of a horse and drive; can give satisfactory references. Address J., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A GARDener and farmer of first-class abilities offers his services to any gentleman requiring a person of extensive experience in the laying out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables; is very efficient in the grapery department, new avenues, fish ponds, care of stock and farm produce. None need answer except those wanting a competent person. Address B. G., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; he is a thorough groom and good driver; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City and country references; is not afraid of hard work; can be seen for two days. Address J S., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young man, lately landed, a situation to take care of horses, and do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful to his employer; good City reference. Address Box No 220 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED BY A PROTestant man, of respectability and trust, the agency of a few good private and tenement houses; also the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; has first-class reference and good security, if required. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a store; is not afraid of work. Address J. H., Box No 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and has good City reference; would have no objection to engage in a private boarding house, or go a short distance in the country. Address T. M., No 811 Broadway. will be attended to.

EMPLOYMENT.—GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF clerks, salesmen, porters, waiters, coachmen, men on railroads steamboats, and farms, or boys for stores and trades, or any honorable business, will be furnished (gratis) at WORCESTER & CO.'S, No. 563 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 8.

LITERARY.—A YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT IN all the departments of journalism, desires to meet with a permanent engagement. Can submit articles furnished to a New-York paper. Address, for three days,) LITERAT, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED
A FIRST-RATE GLASS ENGRAVER.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No 488 Broadway.

WOVEN SKIRT HANDS WANTED.
100 girls to make woven skirts. Apply at the factory of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO., corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.

A BOY.—WANTED, A GERMAN BOY 16 YEARS old for gardening and to take care of a horse. No. 592 Broadway.

A CARTER.—WANTED, BY A FIRM IN THIS City, a steady man of good address to take charge of a horse and wagon, solicit orders, and deliver goods. Preference given to a married man speaking English and German. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Q. R. S., Station E, Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED AND competent coachman, capable of attending also to a cow, and to make himself generally useful in the house. Good references required. Apply at office No. 32 South William-st.

A COOK.—WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN; ONE who understands the business; good wages will be given. Apply at No. 211 8th av., near 21st-st.

A MAN.—WANTED, A MAN FOR A SMALL country place; must understand well the care of horses, and be able and willing to assist in gardening, &c.; none need apply who cannot bring good reference. Apply at 29 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 11 and 4.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman who understands her business, and is willing to take charge of children, if required, and can dress hair. None but Protestants need apply at No. 40 West 32d-st., on Saturday next, between 8 and 11 A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a competent girl as waiter. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No 137 East 15th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN THE City and country for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods, who has had experience in a wholesale house. To a satisfactory party a liberal salary will be paid. Communications addressed to Box No. 2,716 Post-office, New-York, stating where employed, &c., will receive attention and will be held confidential.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c. &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BOARD.
A young artist, of high respectability and accomplishments, desires to give instructions on the piano or melodeon for board and a comfortable home in a respectable private family in this City; he has taught music for over nine years upon a new, superior, and most simple system, based strictly on scientific principles; first-class references given. Address ALLEGRO, Pianist, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

PEIRCE ACADEMY,
MIDDLEBORO', MASS.
The 208th Quarter of this popular Institution will commence Monday, May 28, (Fall Quarter, Sept. 10.) J. W. P. JENKS, A. M., Principal, aided by the usual full corps of instructors.
JOSEPH T. WOOD, Secretary.
Send to the Principal for a Catalogue

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—GRAMMAR, LITERAture, Reading and Conversation—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 10 to 1. Madame Don BERNARD, née DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, receives pupils on above days at her parlor, No 42 East 14th st., New-York, (Mr. Penniman's house.) Separate class for children. Letter-box at parlor door. Apply also at Madame Don Bernard's Boarding School, No. 63 1st place, Brooklyn.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—GRAMMAR, LITERATURE, READING AND CONVERSATION.—Prof. DON BERNARD, from Paris, will receive pupils on immediate application, at his parlor, No. 42 East 14th st., opposite Union-square, Haughwout's premises. Also Classes for ladies. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Letter-box at the Professor's parlor door.

AT $5—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR DOLSBAR, No 669 Broadway, will give another special course to business men and clerks, at less than half price. This course is strictly practical, and will enable gentlemen to keep books by double entry. Four $5 seats vacant.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

WHERE SHALL I ATTEND SCHOOL?—Send for new catalogues of Fort Edward Institute. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Superior advantages for Ladies. JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 889 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 460 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has for seven years been connected with one of the first French Academies in the State of New-York and who can furnish the very best recommendations as to his capacity and ability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some American institution where he can devote himself exclusively to the French Department, and be free from all care of the scholars except in his classes. He has no objections to go the country in any part of the United States. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address, immediately, PROFESSOR, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., stating particulars.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER OF PAINTing and drawing, of many years' experience, offers her services in filling a vacancy in any first-class young ladies' Seminary or Institute, either in New York or Brooklyn. For reference or further particulars apply, personally or by letter, at the office of JAS. HOULDSWORTH & CO., No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY years' experience wishes to procure a situation as teacher of ancient classics, English, French and Spanish. Has fitted many young men for college and the counting-room, in this City and vicinity; could influence some patronage. Address for one week CHRISTOPHER, New York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M. on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam-hammers, each with heating furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring-mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe and sixty-horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run out side the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and others. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (169 to Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New York; 188 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

$10.000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above amount, (or as a loan, with ample security,) in a well-established business, to extend the manufacture of an article of daily consumption, without competition, and enjoying the most respectable wholesale trade of the City. Several valuable patents are connected with the manufacture. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale. 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New York, at Tuckahoe depot, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden lane.

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—THE OFFICE and furniture of an established real estate business; office to let and fixtures for sale cheap. Inquire of H. B. B., at No. 14 Pine-st.

TO PRINTERS.—PART OR ALL OF A COUNtry office for sale. For particulars apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE BAY Horse, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; one of the finest horses in the City for a coupe or rockaway, 7 years old; will be sold below his value, as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at stable in the rear of No. 92 East 30th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE FOR SALE—A well-trained saddle horse with easy gaits, showy, sure-footed, free and very gentle; is excellent in single or double harness; price $225. Apply to W. B. DISBROW, at the Riding Academy, 5th av. and 39th-st., where the horse can be seen through this week.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, BUGGY WAGON, AND HARNESS.—The horse is a bay, six years old, sound and kind and can trot fast. The wagon is nearly new, (made by a good maker,) and but little used. Harness in good order. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, at the stable corner of University place and 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A FAST BROWN MARE, WITH City built shifting top wagon and harness, in good order; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at the stable of Wm. Robertson, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old; sound and kind in every respect; a very fine driver, both in single and double, and an excellent saddle-horse. Apply at E. MORRIS' stables, No. 118 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley; is in perfect order; cost $600, will be sold for $130; can be seen in Cleary's stables in 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, THE OWNER having gone to Europe; also, a small mare, suitable for a lady or child to drive. To be sold cheap. Inquire at E NOSTRAND'S Stables, 122 and 124 East 40th st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG GRAY HORSE 15½ hands, a good traveler, stylish and spirited, a little dappled, sound and free from blemish. Apply at Jefferson Stables, No. 51 Christopher-st.

FOR SALE—A BOB-TAIL BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME AND GOOD chestnut sorrel saddle horse, with saddle, bridle, &c. complete. Price $125. Apply at No. 222 Mercer-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED.—A STRONG, WELL-MADE, TWO-horse truck, with or without horses, &c. Apply at No 81 John-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, KIND and gentle. Price $200. To be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 85 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
Mme CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for a limited number of performances, for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.
Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
And the great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
The popular baritone
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The distinguished basso profundo,
SIGNOR NANNI,
And other
NEW AND CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
Particulars in future advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By Tom Taylor.
Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert.
Tom Dexter, an adventurer......Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts......Mr. Blake
Major McTurk......Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant......Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District......Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff......Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective......Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart of the P and O steamer Simoom Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man......Mr Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom...Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward......Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.
Mrs. Seabright......Mrs. Hoey
Mrs Lovibond......Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper......Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits......Miss Young
Mrs Grimwood......Miss Free
First Ayah......Miss Carman
Second Ayah......Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager......JAMES SYMMONDS.
SATURDAY, May 26.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
A new farce and THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
The performances will commence with a new farce, entitled THE BENICIA BOY.
In which Mr. Jefferson will personate the renowned Champion. To be followed by Planche's sparkling Burlesque of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
In which Mrs. John Wood will appear as Don Leander, Mr. Jefferson as Faribend, supported by a talented comic company.
Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......J. M. Nixon.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre London.
LAST DAY OF THE GREAT TROUPE!
SPLENDID FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Benefit of
ELLA ZOYARA,
And the last appearance of that very distinguished artiste in this City.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF CINDERELLA,
THIS EVENING, May 26
Positively the last Equestrian Entertainment this season.
The Company will perform in Brooklyn one week, commencing May 28.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager......Mr. G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 26,
The performances will commence with
KING RICHARD III
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM, who is in daily attendance at the Museum, and ready at all times to purchase Curiosities and engage Novelties for the public gratification.
Fresh arrival from the Japanese Embassy of JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Great sensation occasioned by
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
who astonishes thousands and teaches the spectators.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
Continues to evoke the inquiry: "IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY, or IS IT BOTH?
SPLENDID ADDITIONS TO THE AQUARIA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
BOURCICAULT'S fairy drama, the LAST TIME, DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Dancing by Mlle Juliette; after which the new and very successful drama, for the third time, entitled
THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE.
A TALE OF TEXAS.
Followed by THE SWISS COTTAGE.
Madame WAUTERS, who obtained the first prize of the Conservatoire of Music at Paris, the great Pianiste, plays at intervals day and evening, one of Chickering & Co.'s Pianos.
The LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN, and of many other celebrities, &c., &c., may all be seen WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Admittance to everything 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents; and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
New Pavilion, corner 13th-st. and 4th av.
DAY AND EVENING. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA.
J. C. ADAMS, the old California Trapper of '49, exhibits his wonderful collection of
WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC
and Far West, every day and evening, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 at night. The collection includes, amongst others,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS.
ALSO, LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, &c.,
Which Adams performs at intervals during the day and evening, especially at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 8 P.M.
THEY ARE FED DAILY AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

"PEALS OF LAUGHTER."
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, "the Blind Preacher," will deliver his inimitable lecture on
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
At the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, May 28.
The New-York *Observer* said of this lecture, that it excited intense and sustained interest, and was received with "peals on peals of laughter."
As an intellectual entertainment, combining valuable information with a rich fund of amusement, this lecture has never been surpassed, if equaled, in New-York.
Our English residents alone would fill the Cooper Institute, if they knew the pleasant things said about England and the English character
From the New-York Observer.
"The eloquent and brilliant speaker took us to the shores of old England, to her public and private houses, to her Parliaments, and churches and cathedrals, into her streets and rail-cars, among her people at home and abroad, and gave us descriptions so mirthful and so lifelike, so picturesque and dramatic, so contrasted with life in America, and so instructive to the traveled and the untraveled, that the audience were now convulsed with laughter by his humor, now subdued by his pathetic tones and words, and then thrilled with his poetical and beautiful exhibitions of the literature, art, and worth of the mother land. His description of the oratory of England, and his specimen of the spread eagle eloquence of Brother Jonathan, were received with peals on peals; and these were followed by other passages equally amusing and graphic."
At the close of the lecture, and without additional charge, the great original painting of the
COURT OF DEATH,
(which has been engaged for the purpose,) will be exhibited and explained. This sublime work of art is offered as an extra attraction.
Tickets admitting to the whole, 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained at the book-stores on Broadway, and at the door.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.
Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

444 BROADWAY, TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
Continued success. Crowded audiences.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
PROFESSOR JACOBS,
The world renowned English Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisitore, with the inimitable drolleries of his comic and mysterious
GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
Are attracting, astonished, delighted and overflowing audiences to his elegant
PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT!
The Press and public have lauded this entertainment as the best of the day, in the art of Magique.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S NEW CANTATA OF THE MAY QUEEN, which has produced such a sensation in the musical world of London, will be produced by the Society on MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Solos by the following eminent artists: Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss E. Coleman, Messrs. J. R. Thomas and G. F. Atherton. Conductor, George F. Bristow. Tickets 50 cents.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS. No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND FAIR, FOR the enlargement of St. Vincent's Hospital, is now open at the Palace Garden, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., every day and evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, May 26,
At 2 o'clock P. M.,
GRAND FABBRI
MATINEE.
Last time of
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame FABBRI......as......VIOLETTA
Signor Stigelli......as......Alfredo
Signor Adarvani......as......Germont
CONDUCTOR......MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the usual places.
Admission, one dollar to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
MONDAY, May 28,
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR STIGELLI.
LA JUIVE.
In active rehearsal
I MASNADIERI,
The libretto founded on Schiller's celebrated drama, "The Robbers,"
On which occasion,
Sig. OLIVEIRA,
ROSSI-GUERRA and
LUISIA,
Will make their *début* before a New-York audience.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
Benefit of
SIG. STIGELLI,
MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.
A CARD.
The management of the Italian Opera at Winter Garden in acknowledgment of his services and his great success as Lazarus in La Juive, has kindly accorded to the undersigned a benefit, which will take place on Monday, 28th inst., with Halvey's LA JUIVE. He takes the liberty to express his most sincere thanks to the public and his friends for their generous approval of his efforts and requests a liberal patronage on the occasion of his benefit. The box book now open.
GEORGE STIGELLI.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH;
Also, an entire new comic piece, called
JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.
Senor OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist, Mr. TOMLIN, Vocalist, and T. SCHREIBER, Pianist, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, May 24, 25, 26 and 28; Paterson, May 29, 30 and 31, and Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken June 1 and 2. Two entertainments daily, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE FLORAL FESTIVAL AND FAIR FOR the enlargement of the St. Vincent's Hospital will close at Palace Garden on next TUESDAY EVENING, May 29. Admission 25 cents.

C. W. CLARKE'S BENEFIT AT BARNUM'S Museum MONDAY, May 28, day and evening.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st. near Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM A MEDICAL STUDENT.
About three years since, whilst riding a favorite child on my left foot, I was conscious of something suddenly giving way directly behind the knee joint; in a few days a small pulsating tumor or swelling appeared directly over the course of the great artery, as it passes down to the leg. This, my slight anatomical and surgical knowledge induced me to fear, was an aneurism or rupture of its inner coat, and that I should consequently become the subject of a dangerous surgical operation. On consulting a surgical friend he assured me that such was the case, and that I was the subject of a "Popliteal Aneurism," which would undoubtedly require the Hunterian operation. Not being willing to act on this advice, and being familiar through the pages of the *Scalpel* with the efforts of its editor in the cause of conservative surgery, I consulted Dr. Dixon; he confirmed the opinion of my friend, but consoled me with the assurance that my case was every way favorable for a cure by pressure, and that he should confidently anticipate a cure by that process, with very little inconvenience and no danger whatever. On inquiring if there was any immediate danger, he replied that if it did not much increase it might be deferred for several months. I unfortunately stretched this license for over two years, when its rapid increase to the size of a large hen's egg compelled me to submit to treatment. Finding no vacancy in Dr. Dixon's Hospital, I hired a private room in the New-York Hospital, on Dr. Dixon's assurance that the treatment by pressure could be quite as well carried out there by the surgeons as by himself. A consultation was held by the Surgical Staff of the Hospital, and they very kindly assented to my wishes to try pressure. During the three weeks of my stay several attempts were made to compress the artery by rollers and bandages, adhesive straps and bags of shot. The tourniquet was not used. As I had been informed by Dr. D. that he relied exclusively on that instrument, I urged its use; but it was objected to, for no valid reason that my inexperience could perceive. At the end of the third week I resolved to leave the hospital and place myself under Dr. Dixon's care, in private apartments. To this he assented, and the next day placed upon the limb, above the aneurism and directly over the course of the great artery of the thigh, the beautiful apparatus of Baron Dupuytren. Moderate pressure with this at once and completely controlled the pulsation in the aneurism. I bore the pressure with great ease for about six hours daily for over two months, sleeping entirely without it, and receiving my friends and pursuing my medical and other reading as usual. It was a truly gratifying and instructive lesson to me to observe the increasing thickness of the walls of the aneurism and the obscurity of the pulsation when we removed the pressure each day, as the successive layers of lymph were deposited from the blood within its cavity—this process, it seems, depending upon the stoppage of the current caused by the pressure on the artery between the heart and the aneurism. This beautiful and beneficent process went on till the sixty-fourth day, when I was gratified by the complete cessation of the pulsation, the aneurism being contracted to half the size it was when the pressure was first applied, and become about as solid, and feeling precisely like a small hard-boiled egg under the skin. Dr. D. at once removed the apparatus, assuring me that I was permanently cured from that moment, and that there could be no relapse, as the aneurism had now become a solid tumor, which Nature would speedily remove by absorption. It is now only six weeks since the pressure was removed; the tumor is reduced to the size of a pigeon's egg, and I have resumed my walks about the City. I never expected when I commenced the study of medicine to receive so impressive a lesson in scientific surgery. Having read the beautiful monograph of O'Brien Bellingham during the progress of my cure, and perceiving that it rests upon an unchangeable law of Nature, I hope that all who require this inestimable service, which I am told is applicable to many other diseases of the arteries, will inform themselves of its merits. During the progress of my own case a relative of the family with whom I board was taken to one of our City Hospitals, and for the same disease, the femoral artery was tied and ulcerated, and again tied higher up by a second operation, the patient finally miraculously recovering, after an attack of delirium and erysipelas which was then prevalent at that institution. Never shall I forget the zeal with which Dr. D. dissuaded me from the operation by the knife and ligature, and the kind attention manifested during the progress of the cure. I publish this letter as equally due to that gentleman and the cause of conservative surgery and broad humanity, so nobly and fearlessly advocated in his original and instructive journal.
THEODORE STARK,
No 168 Madison-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, varicocele, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Hobart Ford, Brooklyn; D. C. McCallum New York; N. G. Bradford, New York; John Alexander Thompson, Monticello N. Y.; John Lynn, Esq. Newton N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Henry Livingston, New York, and more than 200 others in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

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THIRD EDITION.
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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Conference.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 25.

The Conference resumed the discussion of the Slavery question.

Rev. J. C. MURPHY, of Philadelphia, spoke against the majority report, and was followed by Dr. E. THOMSON, of the North Ohio Conference, who made an able argument in favor of the report.

The venerable Dr. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of the Baltimore Conference, then took the platform. Mr. GRIFFITH is the oldest member of the Conference, and on motion of Secretary HARRIS, as an act of courtesy, the Conference granted him an extension of time at his pleasure. He occupied fully an hour with his remarks, in opposition to the report.

He was followed by Rev. J. L. CRAW, of Illinois, in opposition to the report, who proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. MOODY, made on Wednesday.

An attempt was made during the proceedings to-day to create sympathy for the majority report by Dr. HAVEN, of the New-England Conference, in behalf of some of the Bishops, calling the attention of the Conference to the fact that a white woman was in the hall, whose mother was held in Slavery, and who desired to present her claims to the brethren for assistance in obtaining her liberation. Objection was made, and the matter was withdrawn. The election of officers for the Church was made the special order for Monday next at 12½ o'clock.

Old School General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 25.

The Old School General Assembly reassembled to-day. The Church Extension Committee's report was adopted, and the Committee's name was changed to that of "Board of Church Building." The Assembly agreed to meet in Philadelphia May next. The great debate on the Board question was concluded, and the Assembly resolved that it is inexpedient to make any organic change—Ayes 234, Nays 56.

Suicide.

CORNING, Friday, May 25.

B. F. FARRELL, a clothing merchant, of this village, was found by his wife hanging by the neck dead, in his own barn, this morning. Some four years since he attempted suicide, and was saved by the rope breaking. He has been lately depressed in spirits, which was undoubtedly the cause of this act.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 25.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional District has nominated Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON for Congress, to succeed Hon. THOMAS L. ANDERSON. At the same time and place the Opposition Convention nominated JAMES A. ROLLINS for Congress.

Trial for Murder and Rape.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 25.

The trial of ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU for murder and rape of AUGUSTINE LUCAS, a girl of eight years, was concluded to-day, and the prisoner found guilty of murder in the first degree. Law exceptions have been taken, and his sentence is postponed.

The Queen's Birthday at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 25.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday, it was observed as a holiday. Nearly all the places of business were closed. The Military and Firemen had reviews, and there were fireworks and a concert in the evening.

Canadian Items.

TORONTO, Friday, May 25.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday was generally observed as a holiday throughout the Provinces.

ALEXANDER HOIG, Miss BAKER and Miss MARTIN were drowned in the bay last evening by the upsetting of the boat in which they were sailing.

Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS preached here last evening, and left this morning for Quebec *en route* for England.

Fire.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, May 25.

The extensive tannery of HAAS, MITCHELL & STEWART, of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000; insurance $4,000.

Obituary.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, May 25.

W. H. MERRITT, Jr., son of Hon. W. H. MERRITT, and Managing Director of the Welland Railway died suddenly this morning.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, May 25.

Heavy snow-storm. Wind N. E. Thermometer 38°.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR is dull and heavy; sales 600 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for extra State, Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and $6@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT is in moderate demand, and firmer at the close; sales 4,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 06, and 5,600 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN is dull and drooping; no sales reported, buyers offering 50c. for sound, and holders asking 52c. OATS are in better demand; sales 25,000 bush. Canadian and Western, at 35c. BARLEY and RYE are nominal. WHISKY is nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,000 bbls. of Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 132,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand for home, interior and Eastern trade; sales 800 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for Spring State, and $6 12½@$6 50 for Extra Canadian. WHEAT held at 1c.@2c. above the views of buyers; sales 13,600 bushels Prime Milwaukee Club at $1 15, and 1,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 16. CORN held 1c. above buyers' views; 58c. are asked for Indiana, and 57c. offered; the supply is light. OATS is held firmly; sales 8,800 bushels Canadian at 37c. BARLEY RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 28c. on Flour, 7½c. on Wheat, and 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,200 bushels Wheat, 37,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, but prices irregular. WHISKY firm at 18c. BACON firm at 7½c.@9¾c. MESS PORK, $18. Money market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Red, at $1 35@$1 45; White, $1 60. CORN firm; sales 2,000 bush. Yellow at 73c.@75c. BACON declined ¼c. Sides, 10½c.; Shoulders, 8½c. WHISKY dull at 21c.@22½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR firmer; Howard-street and Ohio $5 50. WHEAT steady; White $1 40@$1 65; Red $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; White a shade better, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 66c.@70c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR steady. CORN declined 5c.; sales at 68c.@85c. LARD, in bbls., 12c. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 590 bales; sales of the week 1,900 bales; receipts of the week 2,950 bales, against 3,650 in the corresponding period last year; increased receipts at this port to date 58,950 bales; do. at all the ports 752,850 bales; stock in port 15,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON—sales to-day 300 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency; sales of the week, 3,200 bales; receipts of the week, 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON firm; sales to day 3,000 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 55⅛; Long Island Railroad, 12⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

Exports of the week	$353,990
Increase over same week last year	274,158
Imports of the week	305,813
Increase over same week last year	65,249

Commerce of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

Exports of the week $41,650; imports of the week $437,816.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. MEIR, from Hamburg, on the 8th inst., and Southampton on the 12th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning. She brings 510 passengers.

The political and other intelligence has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia*, which brought telegraphic advices *via* Queenstown to the 18th. Following is a list of the cabin passengers by the *Bavaria*:

T. L. Lewis and lady, A. Bufled and lady, P. A. Kauffmann, Sophia Eichorn, C. Hahr and two children, W. Leo and lady, Dr. Sussmilch, H. E. Kaufmann, H. Von Holt and lady, F. Thien, F. Kaufmann, C. Wistrem, M. Kohn, Capt. W. Brown, W. Marguard, Mr. Scot, O. C. Teakel, Ed. Teakel, O. Champed, A. S. Mohr, C. Berstrand, Marie Anna Meene, Alex. Berg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.

Opening of the Campaign in the City.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A regular meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Campaign Club was held last evening, O. H. KOPP presiding. A number of new members was added to the roll, increasing the list to over two hundred. An Executive Committee of one from each Ward was appointed as follows: First Ward, James Marshall; Second, John Shipton; Third, John M. Costa; Fourth, Louis Nauman; Sixth, John Letson. It was decided to meet two weeks hence, for the purpose of ratifying the national nominations. Mr. COSTA announced that tar barrels and fireworks, as well as eminent speakers would be provided on the occasion, in order to show that the down-town Republicans were alive.

Mr. LANKTREE, of the Fifth Ward, addressed the Club on the subject of the Chicago nominations. He was aware that there had been dissatisfaction, and was proud to acknowledge that he would have preferred the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Applause.] But, like good Republicans, they would submit to the judgment of their superiors. After a number of ineffectual efforts to procure speakers, the Club adjourned.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

More than fifty people met last evening, in an unclean, unventilated hall in Oliver-street, near Henry, at the call of the Fourth Ward Republican Association, to ratify the nominations made by the National Republican Convention at Chicago. The chair was occupied by Mr. IRA W. TUTTLE, and the first speaker was Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH. Mr. SMITH spoke briefly upon the main principles of the Republican Party, which, he contended, were such as, if carried out, would be of more benefit to the workingmen than those of any other party of the day. He also spoke of the candidates as true Republicans and representative men, and urged upon his audience, if they would advance the interests of the laboring classes, to sustain the movement in favor of free labor, and vote for the Republican nominees. The next speaker was DANIEL T. TOMPKINS MARSHALL, who said that although he, if he had had his choice, might have preferred either Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE or Mr. BANKS to Mr. LINCOLN, still, as Mr. LINCOLN had received the nomination, he thought it a good one, and intended to support it warmly. He also advised all workingmen, who preferred the system of free labor to that of slave labor, to do likewise.

The third and last speaker was Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, a member of the Board of Education. He considered the position of the Republican Party on the question of the public lands as vastly better than that of any other party. He looked upon the opening of the public lands, in small quantities, to actual settlers, free of charge, as one of the chief means through which the increase of pauperism and crime in the United States could be checked; and as the Republican Party was the only party that favored free homesteads, he favored that party, and intended to use his influence for the election of its candidates.

When Mr. FAIRMAN had concluded, a resolution was adopted indorsing the nomination of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and then the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A meeting to ratify the nominations at Chicago of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the offices, respectively, of President and Vice-President, was held last evening by the Ninth Ward Republicans, in the Bleecker Buildings. It was largely attended. Mr. AUGUSTUS F. DOW presided, and, in the course of his prefatory remarks, observed that the New-York delegation, though in favor of the nomination of the favorite son of their own State, did not forget that they owed allegiance to a principle rather than to a man.

Mr. JOHN KEYSER declared that the New-York delegation to Chicago had but one choice, and that one was Mr. SEWARD, but having found that the current set in the opposite direction in the Convention, and yielding to the opinions of those who believed that he (Mr. S.) did not stand so good a chance of success as some others, they were obliged to concur in the wishes of the majority, and they were the more ready to do so because the candidate who had been nominated was one who drew his principles from the same source as Mr. SEWARD did. [Applause.] The New-York delegation were, however, offered the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and, in order to secure for that office a thorough Republican, they chose HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Applause.]

Mr. DOW related an incident in the early life of Mr. LINCOLN, the substance of which may be briefly stated. It seems that Mr. L. was out one day plowing; his inexpressibles caught on a stump, which the plow had split; he stuck fast to the plow, and the unfortunate stump was drawn right out by the roots. [Laughter.] This was precisely the condition of modern Democracy. It had already split, and LINCOLN would yet draw it out by the roots, and no mistake. [Applause.]

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER offered a series of resolutions indorsing, on behalf of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward, the Chicago nominations, approving of the Platform there adopted, and expressing cordial thanks to the New-York delegation for their faithful and consistent support of the favorite statesman of the Empire State, WM. H. SEWARD. [Applause.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid vociferous applause.

Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL discussed the question as to the complicity of the Democrats in the reopening of the Slave-trade, and the various points at issue between the Democratic and Republican Parties. He was succeeded by

The Chairman, who said he was sorry that the gentleman whom he was about to introduce had been very sick, and the cause of his illness was, that Mr. SEWARD had not received the nomination. When he had found, as by a stroke of lightning, that Mr. LINCOLN was the nominee, he fell completely on his back. But the administration of some Lincoln and Hamlin pills had again set him on his feet, and his voice would now be heard in their behalf, musical as that of a canary-bird. [Applause.] The Chairman then introduced

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, who asserted that it was the duty of every citizen to sacrifice his personal preferences for the good of the nation, and that he felt bound to indorse most heartily the nominations of the Chicago Convention. He was confident that there was no man in the party who would labor more for its prosperity than that man who had been sacrificed and slaughtered in the house of its friends. [Cheers.] Mr. SPENCER proceeded at much length to vindicate the policy adopted by the Republican Party in its conflict with the Democrats, and to inveigh against the principles of the latter, as embodied in the acts of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the existing Administration. He was frequently applauded.

The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A ratification meeting was held by this Club at their head-quarters, in Harlem, last evening. The meeting, though not large, was enthusiastic. Mr. DUNNING presided, and after some routine business, a resolution was introduced and adopted, indorsing the nominations at Chicago, and pledging the hearty support of the organization. H. H. GREGORY, Mr. MORTON, of Mott Haven, Mr. KETCHUM, and others, made addresses warmly eulogizing the candidates, and predicting the triumph of the party in November next. Very little was said in deprecation of the course pursued toward Mr. SEWARD, beyond the usual expression of esteem for his eminent talents and services to the country.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at their Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. THOS. J. MARSHALL, the President, in the Chair. There was a good attendance. Arrangements were made for a ratification meeting, to be held next week, the place of meeting to be a new wigwam to be erected at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue. It is proposed to construct the wigwam after the style of the Chicago Wigwam, and afford a place of meeting for the Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards. At the close of the meeting a series of resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the Chicago Convention, and pledging their support of the nominee. A lingering regret that Mr. SEWARD did not get the nomination was expressed by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the New-York delegation to the Chicago Convention for their steady support of that favorite son of New-York—the true patriot and exalted statesman, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The members of this Club met on Thursday evening at their usual place of meeting No. 618 Broadway, M. E. FAVIENE, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the chair. The meeting was more largely attended than usual, and very attentive. After the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting, a very interesting discussion took place concerning the Chicago Platform, and especially in reference to that portion of it alluding to the Tariff, which some construed as a protective, the others as a free-trade document, without arriving to any definite conclusion. The tendency of the majority of the members present was evidently on the side of free trade, and readily would have accepted the Platform, such as it is, had they been convinced that its meaning coincided with their views. However after some debate, the Chicago Platform was adopted. The meeting then resolved to organize Canvassing Committees for the purpose of acquainting the French population with the existence of the Republican Club, and make them participate in its proceedings. They afterwards adjourned to Thursday next, 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the same place. All persons speaking the French language are invited to attend.

Our Japanese Visitors.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

The Messrs. LELAND are vigorously prosecuting their arrangements for the reception of our Japanese guests, the Common Council having determined, as has already been announced, that the Metropolitan Hotel shall be their stopping-place during their stay in the City. It was originally intended to appropriate the first floor of the Hotel to the use of the Embassy, but study of the habits of those composing it, as developed by their stay in Washington, proved that such an arrangement would not insure them the privacy which they seem to covet, and it has been determined to assign the guests the other apartments. The principal Ambassador will occupy the rooms upon the second floor which look out on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. This will afford his Excellency a fine opportunity for inspecting the moving multitude which throngs Broadway, for there are few *points de vue* where a better prospect can be had of this thoroughfare. Immediately adjoining these apartments will be those of the three Princes next in rank. Then come the rooms for the sixteen officers of equal rank. The fifty-two attendants of the Embassy are assigned apartments on the same floor along Prince and Crosby streets. Meals will be served to the Ambassadors of second rank in their rooms. For those of the third rank dining rooms have been superbly fitted up and ornamented by DELAMANO, in the Japanese style. The attendants will also have dining apartments devoted exclusively to their use. Baths, dressing-rooms, and every convenience which ingenuity could devise or luxury suggest are attached to the different suites of rooms.

Much taste has been exhibited in the selection of decorations for the halls of the floor devoted to the use of the Japanese. It will be draped with banners and flags of all nations, among which the national standard of Japan will occupy a prominent place. The arms of the different States will find a place on the walls, and banners will be suspended here and there bearing appropriate inscriptions in Japanese.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the guests against that prying curiosity which has proved so annoying and vexatious to the Embassy while it has been in Washington. A private entrance will be provided on Prince-street, by which they may gain access to their apartments, and the balcony on Broadway will be devoted to their exclusive use. From the rear of the second floor they can look out into the garden, which will be brilliantly illuminated each evening of their stay in the City. A Captain and twenty men of the Seventh Regiment, with their flag, will be detailed to remain at the hotel as a guard of honor. To prevent intrusion upon the private apartments of the Embassy, a card, measuring about twelve inches by six, will be placed on each door. The card will represent the Japanese flag, having a red ball in the centre, and to the left the words "JAPANESE EMBASSY," in red letters.

Such are the arrangements which the Messrs. LELAND have made to secure the comfort of their guests. The wants of the American Commission, consisting of Captains DUPONT, PORTER and LEE, will also be effectually attended to. These gentlemen will have reception and business rooms on the first floor. Private dining-rooms will be set apart for themselves and friends. The Committee of the Common Council will also have its business-room on the same floor.

The programme for the entertainment of the guests is nearly settled. Since their speeches would need to be translated from Japanese into Dutch, and from Dutch into English, if a public dinner were given them, this design has been abandoned, and it has been determined instead to have a grand ball. Such an entertainment will afford much greater scope for a brilliant display, and the eight or ten thousand persons who will be invited to be present will, doubtless, make the most of the opportunity. To give this multitude space to move about, Niblo's Garden and Concert room, which are attached to the hotel, together with the hotel itself, will be thrown open. The stage and parquet will be floored over, and the dancers will find free scope here and in the dining-room of the hotel, which will also be turned into a ball-room. The music for the occasion will, of course, be furnished by DODWORTH. His three bands, numbering in all 160 performers, will be called into requisition. The Garden and Hotel will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated on the evening in question.

Over one hundred men are at work, night and day, in getting ready the apartments assigned the guests for their reception.

Polytechnic Association.

GAS BURNING—GOLD ORE FROM PIKE'S PEAK—JAPAN WAX—INVENTIONS, &C.

At the meeting of the Association on Thursday evening, the subject of gas-burning having been set apart for special discussion, was considered. This subject arose from a disagreement of the Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of Johnson's patent gas burner, for which is claimed by the inventor a great saving in amount of gas consumed as well as an increased percentage of light. A majority of the Committee, represented by Messrs. HEDRICKS and SEELY, reported adversely to the burner, but a contrary opinion was held by Prof. GARDY, who represented the minority.

The theory of burning gas, as held by the majority of the Committee, was, that the light emitted from the gas burned in our houses was due to the presence of the particles of carbon remaining suspended in the flame; heated, but not burned. Pure hydrogen burned with a blue flame, and gave no light whatever, but when combined with carbon it served to heat carbon, and to form a body in which the carbon remained suspended, and thus a good light was the result. The amount of light received from a jet of gas was just in proportion to the amount of carbon remaining suspended in the flame. It was necessary to have a flame sufficiently large to properly heat and consume the carbon, for if the body of the flame was too small the carbon escaped in smoke without burning. On the other hand, if the gas was burned under too great a pressure the carbon would escape, producing smoke, which, in the common-sized room of a dwelling house, was extremely injurious. The pressure of gas in the ordinary burner was capable of being regulated, by the faucet, so as to burn as economically as any of the many patent burners in use. To ascertain when the gas was burning properly it was only necessary to observe the color of the flame, which should be of a yellow hue. Gas burning at a point just before beginning to smoke was burning economically, and at this point gas was of a yellow hue.

On the other hand, it was claimed for this burner that the process of heating the gas, by the retarding apparatus in the tip of the burner, produced a more perfect suspension of the carbon in the flame, required no regulating at the faucet, and which could be left in the charge of servants, or other unreliable persons, without fear of waste, or of filling the room with the unhealthy gases produced by imperfect combustion.

In the discussion it was stated that formerly burners were made packed with felt, but that the felt retained the tarry matter, and this, with other foreign matter, obstructed the flow of gas, and consequently they went out of use. Afterwards they were packed with gauze, and finally with sawdust, which afforded a very cheap if not useful packing.

Mr. BOGART, who represented the patentee, tried some experiments, in which he compared a common burner, similar to those now in use, with one of JOHNSON'S patent burners. This trial, which was given under a pressure of 19-10—the tenth referred to here is not a tenth of a pound; but the unit of measurement is a pressure which would be required to raise a column of water one inch—showed the common burner to consume five feet of gas per hour, while JOHNSON'S burner consumed only four and two-tenths feet per hour.

Prof. HEDRICKS admitted the fact of the experiment; but explained the result by stating that the common burner, tested by Mr. BOGART, was not intended to be burned under so heavy a pressure. Mr. BOGART admitted that gas was ordinarily burned at a pressure of only five-tenths; and Mr. JOHNSON stated it to be burned at a pressure of but one-tenth. Attention was also called to the fact that the color of the gas, as being burned in the room, was different from the color of the gas burning from the tip then being tested, which, according to the theory already explained, showed the gas from the ordinary burners in the room to be burning more economically than the one which Mr. BOGART was comparing with the patent burner.

A new and ingenious dynamometer—an instrument for measuring power, and intended to be applied to machine-shops, where it is desirable to know the amount of power used, or where power is let out to be used by others—was exhibited, and referred to a Committee for examination.

Prof. SEELY presented a specimen of gold quartz as found in its native state at Pike's Peak. The gold, although entirely invisible to the eye, pervades the quartz in large quantities, the gold being disseminated through it in microscopic particles. A ton of this quartz, after being ground and the gold separated by amalgamation with quicksilver, produced $200 worth of the precious metal.

Mr. SEELY also presented a specimen of Japan wax, a vegetable substance, taken from trees grown in Japan and China.

Upon motion of Capt. BARTLETT, and amendment by Mr. SEBRIL, which was accepted by Mr. BARTLETT, the following resolution was passed, and the Committee appointed by the Chair, pursuant to its direction.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to advise with the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the American Institute, and after so doing, if practicable, to report a plan for dividing this body into sections, with reference to the sections being Standing Committees on the various branches of physical science and art.

The subject of gas-burning will be continued at the next meeting.

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA—HER RETURN TO PORT.—The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, which left this port on the 19th inst., for Panama, under orders from the Navy Department to await the arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors, and convey them to Japan, returned to this port yesterday afternoon, with four feet of water in her hold, having, as is reported, met with a serious accident to her machinery. On the third day out, when near the Eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, and while the ship was laboring heavily in a head sea, the propeller shaft gave way in the bearings, doing much damage to the wood work where the shaft connects with the propeller, and causing a sudden and serious leak. The engines were immediately stopped and all the pumps set to work. After a brief consultation among the officers, it was determined to return to port. Strenuous efforts were made to get at the leak and stop it, but without effect. The pumps, however, kept the water under control, while the ship was put under all her canvas and headed for Sandy Hook. The propeller being disabled, was hoisted up. On account of light winds and the heavy condition of the ship, her progress in returning to port has been but slow. She has on board a full supply of coal for the trip, besides provisions for the entire cruise, and drew over twenty-five feet of water when she went to sea. It is said that she will have to be discharged and go into dock for repairs, which will cause serious interruption in the plans of the Navy Department for the return of the Japanese Embassy. Under these circumstances, should it prove that much time will be required for repairs, some other ship will be detailed for the service.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN BROADWAY.—An unfortunate accident occurred in Broadway, opposite LAURA KEENE'S theatre, at about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. The building, No. 625, is in process of demolition to give place to a better one, but by gross carelessness of the means employed in removing the front wall, which had been razed to the first story, a portion of it fell, precipitating PATRICK MANAHAN and JAMES SULLIVAN, two laborers who were upon it at the time, to the sidewalk, nearly burying them beneath the bricks and rubbish and severely bruising TIMOTHY DONOHUE and PETER KENNY, two other workmen were standing below. Officer CENTER, of the Broadway squad, and several policemen of the Fifteenth Precinct, rendered prompt assistance to the unfortunate men, who were soon extricated from their perilous position, and removed to the City Hospital, although the cart upon which they were carried was only obtained from its owner by a threat to take it by force, he having peremptorily refused to use his vehicle for the purpose. The wounded men were attended by Dr. WEIR, who found that MANAHAN had sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and that the injury to his head had resulted in compression of the brain, so that it is scarcely probable he will recover. SULLIVAN'S, DONOHUE'S and KENNY'S wounds are not of so dangerous a character. The building in question is owned by FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK MCDONALD.—There is on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s a gold-headed cane, which they have manufactured to order, designed as a testimonial from the friends of HEENAN to his trainer and second, JACK MCDONALD. The stick is of malacca, and the head, which is about two inches high, represents a ring which is inclosed by a rope. This ring is divided by stakes into four compartments. In one MCDONALD is represented, kneeling on one knee, his cap and coat off, his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and his water-bottle and sponge in a basket close by. In the next compartment are two patent trout-rods crossed, supporting a bunch of fish and a hand-net. The other compartments contain two fowling-pieces, crossed, supporting a brace of dead birds, a game-bag, powder-flask, shot-pouch, &c., and a saddle, jockey-cap and whip-string, crossed. A laurel wreath around the lower edge of the head, and a crown of oak leaves around the upper, typify the victory which MCDONALD assisted HEENAN to win. The cane is valued at $75, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to JOHN MCDONALD by NEIL BRYANT and MICHAEL PHELAN, in testimony of their appreciation of his efforts as trainer and second of JOHN C. HEENAN, the American Champion, in his contest with THOMAS SAYERS, for the Championship of the World, April 17, 1860—a faithful friend and an honest man."

MR. MILBURN AND THE COURT OF DEATH.—On Monday evening, Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his very amusing lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in England," at the Cooper Institute. This lecture is so full of pleasant things said about England and the English character, that it will afford a treat to our English residents. As an extra attraction, the beautiful picture of the Court of Death will be exhibited at the close of the lecture without additional charge. The programme will be found in another column.

APPOINTMENT OF CASHIER IN THE POST-OFFICE.—Postmaster DIX yesterday appointed WM. H. VESEY Esq., formerly United States Consul to Havre, as Cashier of the New-York Post-office. Under Mr. FOWLER'S administration, the offices of Assistant-Postmaster and Cashier were both held by Mr. CALDWELL, but it has been thought best by the new Postmaster to keep the two offices distinct.

MORE CHANGES IN UNION-SQUARE.—Another large business establishment is about to invade this square, which has so long been exclusively occupied by residences. The Messrs. J. DUNCAN & SON are constructing, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-place, a wine vault, 55x93 feet. The building itself is to be remodeled and fitted up for the sale of family groceries.

THE TIME BALL.—The Time Ball was dropped yesterday from the Dudley Observatory two minutes and eight seconds in advance of New-York mean time. Some unexplained error on the part of the gentlemen at Albany was the cause. This explanation is made as it is intended by the Observatory and Mr. Hammond to have the ball dropped precisely on New York mean time.

Police Reports.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Mrs. Blount, of No. 27 Twenty-seventh-street, identified a portrait in the Rogues' Gallery as that of Wesley Allen, a well-known pickpocket, who had stolen $17 from her, as she was riding in a Fourth-avenue stage. Allen was arrested by Detective Roach, and subsequently another complaint was made against him by Mrs. Deyner, of No. 276 Lexington-avenue, who says that he picked her pocket of $70 worth of valuables, whilst she was going up town in an Eighth-avenue car. The accused was remanded for examination.... Detectives Slowey and Wilson arrested John P. Bigelow, a gentlemanly-looking young man, at his house in Williamsburgh, on a charge of having falsely represented himself to be a collector for Wilson's City Directory, to Mr. B. F. Cook, of No. 42 John-street, who gave him $35 in payment for an advertisement in the publication. He was required by Justice CONNOLLY to give bail for his appearance to answer.... The same magistrate entertained a complaint for reckless driving, against Jas. Hart, a dirt-cartman, who drove his vehicle over Mrs. Mary Ann Muir, as she was passing through Greenwich-street, near Desbrosses. The lady was seriously injured.

BURGLARS IN A FURNISHING STORE.

Edward Kelly and William Stewart were arrested early yesterday morning by Officers McCarty, of the Fourth, and Caddell, of the Sixth Precincts, in the furniture store of D. S. Reanter, No. 447½ Pearl-street, which they had entered by forcing the rear door. An examination of the premises resulted in the discovery that $400 worth of goods had been removed, and during yesterday a portion of the property was found by Sergeant Brooks in the houses Nos. 18, 38, 40 and 41 Baxter-street. Edward Callahan, who was believed to have been implicated in the burglary, was also apprehended, and the three prisoners were held for examination on the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Coroner JACKMAN was yesterday notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Mr. VALENTINE DICK, residing at No. 704 Fourth-street, who committed self-destruction by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He is said to have been of intemperate habits.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

UNABLE TO AGREE.—Coroner MURPHY, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the unknown man found at the foot of J-street, Greenpoint, a few days since, in the Medical and Surgical Institute on Washington-street. Dr. BAUER, and several other physicians who made a *post mortem* examination, testified that there were a great number of bruises on the body, evidently made just before death, but none of them were sufficient to have caused death. The preponderance of the medical testimony was that the deceased was drowned. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the case stands adjourned over till Monday next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday evening a man, named PETER BRIGGS, attempted to get on board a Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat as it was leaving the slip, when he fell with great violence against the stern of the boat and then dropped into the water. When taken out he was found to be seriously injured, and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Mrs. MURPHY, residing at No. 309 Henry-street, yesterday fell from a window in the second story to the sidewalk, by which she had one leg broken and was otherwise severely injured.

RESCUED.—As Inspector FOLK was walking on DeKalb, near Classon-avenue, yesterday evening, he saw a small child fall into a pond of water in that vicinity, and succeeded in saving its life.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 19, 47, 48, 59, 67, 62, 68.

Jersey City.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City, held on Thursday evening last, CHARLES SCOTT was elected President, and FREDERICK P. BUDDEN was reëlected Secretary.

FIREMEN'S PARADE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Poughkeepsie Fire Department had its annual parade yesterday. All the companies in the city were out in full force, and Eagle Engine Company No. 2, of Hudson, were present as guests of Engine Company No. 4. Dodworth's Band, and Flotow's Band, of Poughkeepsie, furnished the music. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council, and were then dismissed for dinner. A select party, consisting of the Mayor, the Common Council, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, partook of refreshments at the Forbes' House, and subsequently, at the invitation of Engine Company No. 4, with the guests Eagle Engine Company No. 2, of Hudson, sat down to a dinner at the Exchange. A short supply of water prevented the testing of the powers of the different engines as had been at first proposed, and the day closed with a concert by Dodworth's Band, at Concert Hall. Many public and private buildings were beautifully decorated in honor of the day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—It is announced that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT will deliver an oration on the occasion of the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie. The celebration will take place at Cleveland, and is expected to supersede that usually held at Put-in-Bay. It occurs on Sept. 10.

MORE NEGROES MISSING.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st says: "We understand that about fifteen negroes have been missing since the adjournment of the Convention, which evidently shows that that body was accompanied by some private emissaries of the under-ground railroad.

Omnibusses.

I compassionate the gentleman, and even the lady, who has never ridden in or upon an omnibus. A man who has never sat upon the knife-board, has not completed his education; he has left a very great deal unseen, unheard and unfelt; he has missed the sensations of looking involuntarily into first-floor windows, of picking up information of a more startling than reliable nature, and of testing the ability of the small of his back to resist the incessant attacks of a sharp-edged instrument. You are recommended always to live up to your privileges, and surely a 'bus is a privilege. The hypochondriacal author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, who was wont to cheer his drooping spirits by furtively listening to the "chaff" of "bargees" upon the banks of classic Isis, would have reveled in the amenities of a London 'bus. It is essentially the people's conveyance, and therein you encounter the many-headed monster in all its multiform variety, from the dirty little boy who "sniffs" unpleasantly, to the moustached don who stares unpleasantly. Nor is the spice of danger wanting. You are taking money to your banker's—you know you are, or you would never look so conscious, and that over-dressed man upon your left knows it too, and will consider it a reflection upon his character as a man of talent if it arrive at its destination. Mark that amiable-looking youth upon your right, with loose coat-sleeves and hands neatly folded upon his knees—his digits are even now making researches into your pockets; and that pretty young lady seated opposite you, who timidly inquires at the very nick of time if she is 'near the Old Bailey,' is neither more nor less than an accomplice. Everybody is entitled to his opinion upon tragedy and comedy, and to me there is something irresistibly comic in an omnibus full of utter strangers. Face to face they sit, and their muscles are perfectly rigid; they nod forward, like an old dame dozing, at every jolt of the omnibus, and threaten each other with their noses; they stare vacantly at the brims of each other's hats or bonnets; their hands are crossed upon the handles of their sticks or umbrellas; and they speak never a word unless the gentleman at the top should still have sufficient confidence in the kindliness of human nature left to ask the gentleman near the door to tell the conductor "Fleet-street." This simple request does not at first sight appear likely to call for any vast supply of the milk of human kindness; it is, however, not unfrequently the precursor of altercations, contumely, and heart-burnings, for the conductor, you will observe, is upon the topmost step, conversing with "Old Gutta Percha," as he politely calls the driver, in playful allusion to his water-proof overcoat. So the gentleman near the door, after a careful reconnaissance, takes good aim, and lunges at him with his umbrella: the sharp point hits him full and true, and down hops the discomfited "cad" like a spiteful parrot from his perch. "Hulloa! I say, *sir*, 'ductors 'as feelin's as well as other people. I ain't paid for to be knocked about."

The etiquette of omnibusses combines instruction with amusement. You there see man in his primitive state, not of nudity, of course, but of incivility; and you may form a notion, from the behavior of the passengers, of the probable manners in the days of acorns. Nobody, you will observe, dreams of voluntarily making room for a new-comer. As soon as he has been shoved in head-foremost, and the door has been slammed to prevent his tumbling out backwards, he says, after a careful scrutiny of the numbers on each side: "This side, I think;" then fixing his eyes steadfastly upon the roof of the vehicle, he drops himself heavily down. The two victims of this proceeding—for he is careful to aim at a slight aperture between two—under the influence of unwonted pressure upon the femoral part of one leg, move sulkily right and left, whilst the human wedge which is acting upon them wriggles himself from side to side, with the general remark: "Fourteen inches each person, I believe;" a proposition which nobody confirms or controverts, though it is evident that he has aroused the lively hatred of his immediate neighbors. The sanguine man who expects civility in an omnibus, would look for propriety in a shipwreck. I once attempted a little politeness in an omnibus, and learned a very useful lesson. The omnibus I entered was unusually narrow, and an old gentleman who sat next to the door was unusually prodigal of feet; the consequence was that I trod upon his toe. I made the most profuse apologies, and pleaded the extraordinary narrowness of the conveyance. As soon as I had finished, the old gentleman assumed an argumentative air, and rejoined: "Yes, Sir, very true, Sir, but that doesn't justify you, I believe, Sir, in treading upon my corn." Of course, I couldn't say that it did, and I was therefore obliged to tell him that I had made all the apology of which I was capable, and had no more to say; upon which he grew abusive, and I angry, and I determined to do for the future as the people who trod on my corns did—that is, take no earthly notice of it; and I find it answers admirably.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Hon. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, of Iowa, writes to a friend in St. Louis that this Pacific Railroad bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives, names no exact point for the terminus of the road, for reasons set forth as follows: Of course, no exact point should be named, since we would thereby certainly give offence to some, and, perhaps, not only embarrass the passage of the bill, but embarrass the stockholders in the procuring of suitable grounds at the place so designated. Capitalists must have a little room to come and go, and so we politicians must have room to satisfy the just competition which contending constituencies claim for special preference of preferred points. The bill is so drawn as to make it equally fair for all points, within a range of several hundred miles; and, it seems to me, Missouri and Iowa should move heaven and earth to secure the passage of it. Very truly, your ob't serv't,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

BLONDIN AT THE FALLS.—BLONDIN is now having his cable stretched at a point about 300 feet below the Suspension Bridge. The width of the chasm at that place is a thousand feet, and the depth to the surface of the water, 230 feet. Seats are to be arranged on either bank to accommodate 10,000 spectators, while nearly 3,000, it is said, will be admitted on the bridge. M. BLONDIN'S first crossing will be made on the 6th of July.

The school teachers of Utica have held a meeting to consider the expediency of establishing a Teachers' Gymnastic Club.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES, MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE, FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the dépôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Zephyr Merino Under-Garments, for Warm Weather.

A great assortment at lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE JAPANESE.—There is no truth in the rumor that the entire Japanese Embassy have given orders to KNOX for a supply of his Spring Hats. But it is true that the beauty, style and becomingness of those matchless fabrics, worn by New-Yorkers now in Washington, have excited the enthusiastic admiration of the foreigners. We presume among the notable places they will not fail to visit the Hatter's, No. 212 Broadway, when they arrive in town.

[Advertisement.]

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE IT.—Barnum's Museum has no parallel. Between the WHAT IS IT, the "Lightning Calculator," and two million of curiosities besides, it is exhaustless as a place of interest; and as for amusement, only think, "DOT" is played for the last time this afternoon, and the new and successful American drama, the "White Branch of the Prairie," presented this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Scurvy and dry eruptions speedily and thoroughly eradicated from the system. These purifying and antiseptic remedies mingle with the blood and secretions, and cleanse them of the foul and corrupting humors that weaken and vitiate them.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.—The first photograph taken in the United States of the distinguished visitors from Japan, by our artist in San Francisco, has just been received, and is now on exhibition. J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

S. CAHILL having retired from the boot and shoe business, wishes to inform the public that the business is being carried on by his nephews at their new store, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. CAHILL & WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER NOVELTY.—The Newport Hat, a new and very genteel hat for young men, will this day be introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad,	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland via St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Fulton* will close on Saturday, May 26, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mail for the *Karnak* will close on Saturday, May 26, at — o'clock.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Havre
Kangaroo	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Canadian	May 26	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	May 30	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	June 1	New-York	Hamburg
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	June 2	New-York	Havre
Persia	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 9	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 13	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Saxonia	May 4	Hamburg	New-York
Bavaria	May 5	South'pton	New-York
Glasgow	May 16	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	May 19	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 19	South'pton	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 22	South'pton	New-York
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore	May 23	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 26	Galway	New-York
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Portland
Vigo	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	June 2	Liverpool	Boston
City of Washingt'n	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Portland
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Karnak	May 26	New-York	Havana
De Soto	May 28	New-York	Hav. & N. O.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Ariel	May 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	June 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Morning Light, from San Francisco—John T. Hall, of New-York; Valentine G. Hall, do.

In bark Chevalier, from Buenos Ayres—Samuel Tyler and lady, N. C. Rice and lady.

In bark Zingarella, from Rio Janeiro—Dr. Henry Bosworth, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon sets.... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 35 | Gov. Island. 0 24 | Hell Gate.... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Kangaroo, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Heineken; Pioneer, Chapman, Calais, H. & F. W. Meyer; Republik, Wenke, Bremen, Hensben & Mekart.

Barks Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Hersilia, Rust, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; F. Hamilton, Wass, Celte, Moore & Henry; F. S. Means, Means, Darien, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs M. E. Trout, Ames, St. Thomas and market, Metcalf & Duncan; B. F. Nash, Small, Celte, Brett, Son & Co.; Cashmere, King, St. John, ——; G. Deane, Jamieson, Nagnabo, Metcalf & Duncan; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rossett & Co.; Time, Tyler, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Arietas, Chase, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; F. Elmore, Smith, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; A. B. Terry, Eldredge, St. Kitts, ——; A. Corson, Rogers, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; N. Doane, Deane, Turk's Island, Post & Small.

Sloop Gleaner, Colman, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Hart, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Flying Childers, (of Boston,) Horton, Foo-Chow-Foo 105 ds., with teas to Samuel G. Reed. May 20, lat. 34 06, lon. 71, passed a great number of new plank, apparently lately thrown into the sea. May 23, about 25 miles S. E. of the Capes of Delaware lightship, passed a sunken vessel, apparently a schooner, with bowsprit and jibboom projecting above water. No other spars were standing.

Ship Morning Light, Thomas, San Francisco 104 ds., with mdse. to Willets & Co. Was 46 ds. to Cape Horn, and 20 ds. from the Line. Have had a great deal of light head winds. Had a pilot on board 3 ds. from Mary Taylor, No. 5. March 23, lat. 51 05 S., lon. 88 26, was in co. with three Russian men of war from San Francisco, bd. to New-York.

Bark Henry, Wilson, Antwerp April 11, and Flushing 13th, with mdse. and 56 passengers to George Bulkley. From lon. 32 has experienced a succession of westerly gales.

Bark Chevalier, Chandler, Buenos Ayres March 27, with hides, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, West, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with 4,500 bags coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Olamo, Ingall, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Arichat,) Ganion, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Wm. McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Warren, Zaza, Cuba, April 22, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. May 16, off Cape Florida, boarded ship Eliza Borden, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Brig Matilda, (of Boston,) Richardson, Sisal April 29, with logwood, hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Carlino, (Sar.,) Torre, Smyrna 105 ds., with rags, fruit, &c., to Dutilh & Co.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Merrill, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Crystal Palace, (of Boston,) D'Oyley, Humacoa, P. R., May 5, with molasses to master.

Schr. Locust Johnson, Hatteras 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Jacmel May 6, with logwood and coffee to E. Bech. Sld. in co. with schr. Chara, for New-York.

Schr. Blue Grit, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.) Whipple, Port Joggin, N. B., 11 ds., with building stone to J. S. Whitney.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Savannah 7 ds., with 89,000 feet of yellow pine to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Joseph L. Franklin, Hankin, Virginia 3 ds., with wood. Experienced heavy weather; lost mainboom.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carroll, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Era, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Benjamin Whalen, Eastport 5 ds., with lath and fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Bird, Foster, Cherryfield 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancrof, Newark, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Treasurer, Fisher, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Hodge, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Harvey, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Payne, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, from S. S. E.

Sailed.

From S. W. Spit—Steamship Brazil, for Galway. Ship Wm. F. Storer, for Liverpool. Bark John Howe, for Sydney, C. B., and others.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 25, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, S. Weather hazy. Steamer Brazil, for Galway, cld. the Bar at 11 A. M.

HIGHLANDS, May 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

BOSTON, May 25.—Arr. brig Mary H., Lane, Miragoane; J. G. Anderson, King, Apalachicola; Darien, Sturrett, Mansanilla; schr. Central America, Sawyer, Cienfuegos; Ralph Post, Callum, Apalachicola. Off Highland Light Cape Cod, ship R. B. Forbes, from Singapore.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—Arr. ships Peynot, from Havre, and Peter Marcy, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Arr. bark Medora, from Matanzas; brig Chas. H. Frost, from Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

Bordeo—ship, of Richmond, from Liverpool for Baltimore, May 19, lat. 33 50, lon. 70 40.

Johana—brig, of Bremen, bd. to Constantinople, April 20, lat. 23 16 S., lon. 38 52.

Mary Glover—ship, 60 ds. from Boston for Valparaiso, April 22, lat. 21 32 S., lon. 38.

Sea Mew—bark, from the Coast of Africa, bd. to Salem, was passed April 30, lat. 0 44 N., lon. 36 17 W.

Shooting Star—ship, 38 ds. from Mazatlan for Cork, March 14, lat. 39 S., lon. 122 W.

Stephen Crowell—ship, hence for New-Orleans, May 25, Sandy Hook N. W. 60 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, May 6, schr. Charles Cook, for New-York, ldg.

AT EVANS', Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	$5 00 to $8
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
The finest Black Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20
Spring Capes and other Overcoats	4 00 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	3 00 to 12
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2 00 to 6
Elegant Spring Vests	1 00 to 5
Cassimere Suits to match	6 00 to 25
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 35
Linen Dusters	1 00 to 2
Alpaca Coats	1 50 to 5
Thin Summer Coats	75 to 5
Summer Pants	75 to 3

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER. 1860.

The *first* English Dictionary was the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, by RICHARD FRAUNCES, "a preaching or black friar," published in 1499: a memorable black-letter folio, containing perhaps two thousand English words. The *latest* English Dictionary is the great quarto of Dr. WORCESTER, whose verbal opulence swells to ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND WORDS!

The one may stand, to the imagination, as English lexicography at the fountain; the other as the rich river of the English speech, whose propulsive course has known no retiring ebb, but deepened, rather, and widened with the growth of the master-race whose grand and fitting language it is, and which, laden with the spiritual wealth of a thousand years, it is ours to inherit as the first and foremost of all our inheritances.

It may be trite, but it is none the less profoundly true, that the appearance of a new English Dictionary must mark an epoch in the history of the language. Certainly, when one takes into account the manifold ways in which a Dictionary necessarily reacts on the speech it registers—how it influences education, and thus, in the long run, the whole spoken and written language—it is hard to see how it can be otherwise than one of the main principalities and powers of the intellectual world. English literature is not wanting in illustrations of how potent, nay, how tyrannical, may be the sway of The Dictionary. JOHNSON almost *fixed* the external form of the English language, and was absolute authority for near a hundred years; and WEBSTER has exercised an influence over the language we speak, which, for good or for evil, will probably not disappear for generations.

The necessity of new Dictionaries is, of course, perpetual. This necessity is the result of the very fact which is most characteristic of a living language—the fact of growth and decay. For here Language (which the great modern science of Comparative Philology has taught us to regard not as a dead mechanism, but a living organism) is analogous to the human body, which only preserves its vitality by virtue of constant absorption and as constant elimination. Words come into existence, Words drop out of existence, and old Words take on new burdens of meaning: such is the perpetual process of language. Now as Words are the symbols of things and thoughts, it is readily apparent that a Dictionary is, for the period it represents, the mirror at once of the *materiel* and the *morale* of the age. So, too, the changes in English Dictionaries give us altogether the most vivid realization of the achievements of the English race, and are themselves an imperial and epic history grander than the most elaborate purposed histories.

How significant, in this light, the rapid increase in the verbal repertory of successive English Dictionaries! PHILLIPS' *World of Words*, the most copious English Dictionary extant two centuries ago, contained but thirteen thousand words; BAILEY'S brought the vocabulary up to about thirty thousand; JOHNSON'S to fifty thousand; while WORCESTER'S *copia verborum*, as we already saw, more than doubles that number!

Significant though this progressive increase in the stock of words be, it is not more so than the changes in the meaning of words. There is, indeed, a class of words which form the *constants* of language, and

> "Unassailable hold on their rank
> Unshaked of motion;"

but with respect of all such as embody a human classification or conviction, the changes in meaning are numerous as the transformations of science and of thought. Who can look into the definitions of our modern Dictionaries without seeing that, so far as regards man's scientific conceptions, the age—and so language, which is ever the mirror of the age—has entered a new sphere of existence and activity? How meagre the repertory of scientific terms in the old Dictionaries! And how dwarfed their meanings compared with the new significances that well up as from spontaneous deeps, flooding and filling all the inlets of modern life with natural and spiritual wealth!

Such are some of the promptings to the making of new Dictionaries of our expansive and expanding English speech. But there is another—the modern studies on the philosophy of language which look towards an entirely new and more scientific theory of lexicography. To this new aid only the latest come, of course, are heirs, and it may truly be said that, up to within the present quarter of a century, the indispensable preliminaries necessary to an adequate English Dictionary did not exist.

To these new materials and these new methods Dr. WORCESTER has come. And he has brought to his great task the fitting qualities: first, that rare combination, at once instinctive and intellectual that gives the *genius* for dictionary-making; then the ripest philologic culture; and last, the patient devotion of a long life-time. Thus aided and equipped he has produced a work which we may well style monumental—the only worthy and adequate representative of our noble English speech and which is fast making itself felt as the indispensable linguistic apparatus of every thinking man who writes or speaks the English language.

The War of the Dictionaries threatens to become as celebrated in the annals of literary controversy as the famous Battle of the Books. Ever since the appearance of Dr. WORCESTER'S great Quarto, the rival publishers have kept up a perpetual series of literary skirmishes, belligerent *ballista* filling all the journals. Meanwhile, the public stands considerably obfuscated between both parties. Of course, amid this tempest of detraction and of praise, the calm voice of positive criticism is hard to hear. And yet we have confidence that this is the really needful thing. What we can do in this line will conveniently distribute itself under the heads of Vocabulary, Etymology, Definition, etc.

The Vocabulary of *Worcester's Dictionary* numbers ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND words. And, as, other things being equal, copiousness is certainly a desideratum, it is worthy of note that this must outnumber the latest editions of *Webster* by at least fifteen or twenty thousand words! Many of these belong to the vocabulary of science; and surely as science is every day making itself more and more felt as the chief factor in the great formula of modern civilization, it is most desirable that the chemist, geologist, astronomer, technologist, mathematician, should find in a great English Dictionary a copious presentation of the terms which are the instruments of all his power.

With respect to the vocabulary, here is a circumstance that may not be out of place. On the publication by the present writer of a book of word-studies, Rev. WM. ALLEN, of Northampton, Mass.—a gentleman who has devoted many years to philologic researches—transmitted to us a *Catalogue of 1,500 New Words, not in Dr. Webster's Dictionary*. Comparing WORCESTER'S with it, we find he has by far the majority. Among those Dr. WORCESTER has *not*, however, we notice, such terms as "biliousness," "Grahamite," "presentings," "maizals," (land gay with maize and green pastures, and for which Mr. ALLEN cites the authority of SOUTHEY,) "loot," (plunder of captured cities in the East,) "razzia," "ugh!"

Probably few persons have any conception of the labor required in the collection of the many thousand words which Dr. WORCESTER has added to the registered English vocabulary. To such as have made trial of the arduous task it will seem in no wise surprising that a certain number of lawful and rightful words should have escaped his patience and penetration. Some of these we may here note, making no doubt but Dr. WORCESTER will think them worthy of registration in future editions. We look in vain for "basque," (an article of ladies' costume;) for "eponym," (used by GROTE, and implying a historic surname;) for the noun "editorial;" for "ideograph," (a symbolic character;) for "agglutination," (much used in philology;) or for "scientist," a useful recent addition to the English vocabulary, and after the analogy of "physicist" which Worcester gives. "Gorilla," (the *gorulla* of the "Periplus,") a word now ten years old in the English language, and occurring in the description of that recently discovered ape, by a neighbor of Dr. WORCESTER—Dr. JEFFREY WYMANS—is not in WORCESTER'S quarto; nor do we discover "oviparity," a convenient term in embryology, which has the sanction of AGASSIZ'S authority. It is quite incomprehensible, that with Dr. WORCESTER'S philologic reading, he should have omitted such terms as "Iberian," "Pelasgic," "Khamatic," "Aryan," "Turanic," "Indo-European,"—words of such prime importance! New-Yorkers will be disappointed, in looking in *Worcester*, for "garroter," or "shyster," or "Bohemian," (its literary sense.) We notice also an occasional absence of valuable French words of more or less recent importation, which have made themselves quite in dispensable, and which should certainly find place in a complete Dictionary. Among these are "blasé," "redacteur," (an editor, compiler, etc.,) "litterateur," "genre," (a fine, serviceable word, of familiar, artistic application,) "précis," (a summary,) etc.

There is no information for which a Dictionary is more frequently applied to than that which respects the origin and history of words. Dr. WORCESTER has taken care that on this head his Dictionary shall furnish ample and accurate satisfaction. Indeed, with regard to etymology WORCESTER'S Dictionary is so vastly superior to all precedent ones as in this respect alone to mark an epoch in lexicography.

Modern discoveries in the philosophy of language have laid a new basis for etymology—separating us forever from the fanciful speculations, forced analogies and grotesque guesses of the old philologists, which had well nigh brought the whole study of words to be viewed with discredit and contempt. Among the aids to a more scientific etymology is the new classification of languages, by which the manifold forms of speech are seen to fall naturally into certain well-defined family groups. It follows that comparisons of words, to be rational, must be made only between languages that are known to have genuine affinities. The English is a Japhetic language, and may be compared with any other Japhetic language; but it would be in the highest degree unscientific to compare it with a Semitic idiom, for the Japhetic and Semitic types of speech are known to be as widely separated as type bird from type mammal. The English language is of that noble stock to which German and Greek, and Persian and Sanskrit belong. English words, accordingly, may be compared with Greek or German, or Persian or Sanskrit analogues, and the process be strictly scientific; but when our word-compellers, chasing

> "A panting syllable through time and space,"

push an English vocable into Hebrew or Ethiopic, or Basque or Chinese roots, they are indulging a delusion too dangerous to be diverting.

And here we touch the very head and front of WEBSTER'S offending. The whole Websterian system of linguistic comparison is so vicious that no surgery can save it, and his theory of Language is enough to take away one's breath to read it. In the making of his Dictionary, he seems to have begun by providing himself with a stock in trade of twenty vocabularies. Furnished with these crude and uncriticised lists of words—prominent among them Chaldaic, Syriac and Chinese—he set himself to hunt in these *likely* sources the radicals of English words. One trembles at the possible result, and well one may; for in the whole history of linguistic incubations (and there have been very monstrous ones) there is none so monstrous as that engendered by the great American lexicographer.

As for his theory of radicals, it is still worse, and is like nothing but the "Ag, Bag, Mag, Nag" theory of ALEXANDER MURRAY, who made nine monosyllables the potent and prolific progenitors of all words in all languages, and which has long given Houyhnhnmian laughter to all philologists. Far greater philologists have been far more modest on the question of the primary roots of language,—a great question, respecting which linguistic science only begins to collect scattered indicia. It is this very question which BOPP, gifted with all modern philologic culture, modestly confesses is yet the unsolved problem. "I shall leave untouched," says he, in the preface to his great *Comparative Grammar*, "the secret of the roots or the foundation of the nomenclature of the primary ideas."

It is a poor substitute, when one looks for an intelligent account of a word, to have an unexplained Welsh or Ethiopic root thrust in his teeth. Yet this is precisely what WEBSTER constantly does. True, a bristling array of Hebrew, Chinese and Syriac words is decidedly imposing to "the unskillful," and great reputations have been made on this very foundation; but there is nothing easier to do, requiring simply a mechanical comparison of vocabularies, and it is as arrant a piece of literary charlatanry as was ever practiced.

With Dr. WORCESTER, we get into science and sanity. We have no more such perversities as "issue," from the Ethiopic *watsa*; "preach," from Hebrew *baraka*, or "establish," from Chaldaic *yatzab*! Let us be thankful that we have a Dictionary from which that spectre is exorcised!

And yet we do detect an occasional trace of this old leaven of needless linguistic lore? For example, in looking into the origin of the English word "fail," one has, in *Worcester's Dictionary*, to cut his way through a thicket of Welsh, Gaelic, Dutch, Danish, German, Italian and Spanish vocables amid which we fear all but the most resolute explorers will get lost. Now, to one who is content with the simple truth, what is plainer than that "fail" comes to us through the French *fallir* from the Latin *fallo*? The Welsh, Gaelic, etc., were entirely uncalled for, as not one of them serves to throw a ray of light either on the spelling or the signification of the English word.

Respecting comparative roots, there is certainly a plain rule—that they should be limited to those from which the English word is known, mediately or immediately, to be derived, and to such others as by their form or their force serve to throw light on its mechanism or its meaning. True, this will often lead very far; and from how many and how diverse sources a profound philologist will be able to converge focal rays for the illumination of the obscurities of verbal origins and organism, the great modern monuments of linguistic science abundantly show. But unless the foreign root has some vital connection with the English word under treatment, it is simply a piece of pretentious pedantry to introduce it into an English lexicon. Such comparisons may be in place in a Comparative Grammar or Polyglot Thesaurus. They do not belong to an English Dictionary.

We could also have wished that Dr. WORCESTER had been at times more explicit in explaining the meaning of original roots—unnecessary for scholars, but needful for the great general public, who most require Dictionaries. Of what use is it to tell us that "specie" comes from the French *espèce*, while *that* is left entirely unexplained? Yet this is precisely what Dr. WORCESTER does. Now, it happens that this important word (which by the way, we find in no Dictionary previous to WEBSTER'S) does not come from *espèce*, but from *its* Latin root, *species*; and it contains a significant piece of commercial history. *Species* means the *outward visible form* of a thing, in contradistinction to its conventional representative, and hence, when bank-notes came to be issued as representatives of money, payments in coin were said to be payments *in specie*—that is, payments in the actual *form* of the money itself, instead of in its paper equivalent, whence "specie" now means gold and silver coin.

There is one feature of WORCESTER'S system of etymology which we consider so valuable that we could wish he had given us more of it—the noting of the first appearance of a word in the English vocabulary. This *archæology* of words is endlessly interesting and instructive. The materials for it, too, are very copious—scattered throughout all English literature. Thus, in HAKLUYT'S *Voyages*, there is a passage in which he says: "Within these last foure years (1578-'82) there have been brought into England divers flowers called *tulipas*."

PUTTENHAM, in his *Art of English Poetry*, (1589,) mentions the now familiar words "method," "savage," "scientific," "idiom," among others, as of recent importation. FULLER tells us that the word "plunder," was first introduced by the solders who had been sent to the assistance of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. "Skates" is noticed by a writer of the same age as a Dutch word, and "selfish" we owe to the Puritans. The Americanisms, too, are interesting and important. Among the less familiar we may notice the word "quinine." Of this word WORCESTER gives no derivation, and he would lead us to infer that he was ignorant of it. It is not in TODD'S *Johnson*, (1827,) nor in RICHARDSON, (1838.) We first find it in BAILEY'S Dictionary, (edition of 1755,) where it appears under the form *quinquina* (and so written in a passage in the third volume of ROBERTSON'S *America*,) and defined as the "Jesuit's bark." It is in fact a corruption of the Peruvian *quinaquina*, and was first introduced by the Spaniards into Europe in 1640.

In the case of that large class of words which present fair grounds for differences of opinion as to their origin, Dr. WORCESTER is careful to cite the various etymologies, in every case with the proper credit. In this judicious and modest eclecticism, his Dictionary is in agreeable contrast with the empiricism of WEBSTER, whose derivations are often quite arbitrary, and arrived at in a manner unscientific in the extreme. Indeed, it needs only to read WEBSTER'S introduction to see that he was but slenderly qualified for becoming an etymologist. He confessed that he knew nothing of the Scandinavian languages, and he was certainly wholly ignorant of Sanskrit; he was thus cut off from precisely the two sources which throw most light on the structure of the language whose Dictionary he pretended to write. Then, his ambitious, but barren system of linguistic comparison is but a poor make-up for the absence of positive historical etymology. We emphasise these points, because it is as much in the absence of a great deal of worthless and worn-out erudition, which encumbers the pages of the "great American lexicographer," as in the presence of positive qualities, that Dr. WORCESTER manifests his vast superiority; and, we may also add, the vast advance in the science of lexicography. It is only in the course of practical use that one becomes aware of what a boon Dr. WORCESTER has conferred on English etymology by giving us riddance of the mass of learned rubbish so offensively obtrusive in every page of WEBSTER. This merit, in connection with the positive superiority of WORCESTER'S etymologic method cannot but force upon every unbiased mind the conviction that he has first given us a really worthy English etymologicon.

How often, in moments of legal perplexity, have we seen judges of the finest scholarship glad to aid the memory and the judgment by a reference to the pages of a standard Dictionary! And in every walk of life, with what frequency does the most accomplished person find occasion to sharpen his sense of the precise shade and shape of a word's meaning by consulting his *Johnson, Richardson* or *Webster!*

And here we touch the grand function of a Dictionary, which is to exhibit clearly and copiously the precise import of words—a colossal labor, demanding the largest learning and the most perfect conscious mastery of the intellectual powers.

It has too often been the case with lexicographers that they have so far misapprehended their relations to the language as to make their Dictionaries the medium of the expression of their individual whimsies—than which no impertinence could be more offensive. Here JOHNSON, of course, stands unenviably preëminent, though WEBSTER, too, has not unfrequently made his own private or local prejudices and predilections a substitute for positive scholarship. We venture to say, after the most careful scrutiny, that no example of this kind can be found in our new English Dictionary. Partisan zeal has also endeavored to make out a point of superiority for WEBSTER over his rival by a mere occasional superiority in the superficies covered. It is noteworthy that one means by which certain definitions in WEBSTER are swelled out beyond those in WORCESTER is not by the copiousness of his verbal analysis, but by the insertion of a sort of information often so ludicrously puerile as to make one stand aghast. Let a single example—literally out of ten thousand—suffice. Under the term "Scenery" he gives the universal art-world the following piece of valuable information: "The scenery of the landscape presented to the view from Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire County, Mass., is highly picturesque, and *exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity seen from the State House!*" There is no trace of this sort of idiocy in WORCESTER; on the contrary, he obtains his brevity by an ultimate severity of analysis and simplicity of expression. These, together with his uniformly philosophic method—the primary, derivative and technical meanings following each other in logical sequence—raise his mode of definition to the dignity of a science.

Spelling is a matter for a volume in quarto. There always have been rebels to the orthographic rules, and, indeed, in the early ages of English literature there were no rules in the matter—an author often spelling a word in half a dozen ways on the same page. During the past two centuries, however, there has been a constant effort to establish greater uniformity in English spelling. Latterly, unhappily, orthography has fallen into the hands of a set of infinitessimal pedants whose discussions are fit to nauseate one with the whole subject.

Reform in spelling, like other reforms, may be of two kinds: there are such as, made without due regard to the many things that go to make up any one thing, seek to subject human creations to an arbitrary system; the other, and only genuine reform, is such as is brought about by normal growth.

WEBSTER'S orthographic changes, unhappily, run strongly in the first channel. Few who are merely familiar with the later editions of *Webster* are aware to what an extent, and on what superficial and unscientific grounds, he ventured to tamper with English spelling, and it is curious that WEBSTER'S success has been advanced only by receding from his system.

With regard to other departures from JOHNSON'S spelling made by WEBSTER, and now extensively adopted—such as the change of the termination *our* into *or*, etc.—they were not original with the American lexicographer, as is quite generally though most absurdly supposed, but were made by previous lexicographers during a period of two hundred years or more.

Of Dr. WORCESTER'S orthography it is needless to speak: his lesser lexicons have long established it as the method of the great mass of scholars and writers both in Great Britain and America.

The fatal mistake which Dr. WEBSTER made was his assumption that he had a mission to *regulate* the English language, not seeming to realize that a lexicographer's function can never legitimately go beyond *recording* it. This error has vitiated the whole method and mechanism of his Dictionary. True, he shared this mistaken notion in common with all previous Dictionary-makers, and Dr. WORCESTER'S is the first which is quite free from this distember.

Certainly, of all the assumptions of lexicographers, the most preposterous and the most offensive is their claim to sit as arbiters over language, accepting or rejecting words according to their private notions of their "elegance," "legitimacy," or what not. The most instructive part of the matter is to note that a large portion of the most serviceable words in our vocabulary has made its way in spite of the violent protestations of the pedants and purists. BOSWELL records that JOHNSON would not admit "civilization" as a legitimate word; nor "humiliating" either; and neither of them is in his Dictionary. "Despicable," "destruction," "homicide," "ponderous," and "prodigious" are all characterized, by a writer of the sixteenth century, as "ink-horn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." "Starvation," an Americanism, and which first received dictionary honors at the hands of WEBSTER—is noted by SMART as a "trivial word." "Reliable" is only about fifteen years old, and has fought its way through a thicket of critical shafts from a whole army of hypercritical dunces. And to come down to the most recent recollection, we all remember how, two years ago, when "telegram" was first proposed, it was universally denounced by all Hellenists as an unwarranted anomaly. Nevertheless, it has held its own. It is pleasant thus to find language triumphing over the folly of grammarians.

Thousands of words, too, make their *debut* as slang—gipseys and outlaws that are afterwards reclaimed by civilized society. And it is curious to observe how many of our stateliest terms rest on some free popular idiom, some bandied catch-word—spontaneous creation of the hour. "Mob" is a word that made its appearance in the English language in the time of CHARLES I., as a piece of club slang, (contracted from *mobile*,) and ADDISON, in the *Spectator*, characterizes it as a "ridiculous expression." How long did "bore" struggle for existence! It expressed a positive idea, however, not otherwise conveyed, and finally won its way into the Dictionary.

A curious law attaches to the origin of words, by which they are forced to undergo a period of probationship before they receive the stamp of legal currency. Every new word passes through an embryonic stage previous to emerging as a normal member of the organism of speech, and perhaps for half a century or more finds a place in no Dictionary. The advent of every neologism is met by a powerful conservatism; and only after a severe ordeal does it raise itself to a place in the peerage of language. With its emergence into the Dictionary, it has passed the grand climacteric, and may henceforth count on a longer or shorter lease of life.

It is instructive, in this light, to note the number of words which have first received dictionary-indorsement at the hands of Dr. WORCESTER. Among them are "sociology," "solidarity," "placer," "nugget," "outsider," "comeouter," "cheatery," "telegram," "buncombe," "crinoline," "pretentious," "stingy," "hypnotism," "revolver." How significant a comment on modern life do these words alone furnish!

In view, then, of these facts, what is there for the lexicographer to do but to accept this great living mystery of language, and be content to record the motions of its creative energy? Controlling or repression is all in vain. Della Crusean and French academies have given ample proof of *that*. It is hopeless to force language by any external action on it: the hope is in purifying the springs of thought. That will effect all.

There is always something fatal in the outgoings of language. No *de par l'ordre* is of any avail here. CÆSAR confessed that with all his power he had none to introduce a word. In the street and market they arise, born of the lusty stealth of nature. If the process of word-building were left to pure scholarship, it is likely we should starve of scant. But, somehow, they spring up, coming out of mystery and the multitude. And what strokes of inspiration these improvisations often are, mocking the skill of the greatest conscious genius!

There is but one limitation to the theory of words—the limit of *things*. A rich life will always make a rich language. Every addition to practical civilization, every scientific generalization, commerce in all its branches, foreign literary influence, diplomacy, religion, philosophy, sociology and the popular needs—such are the perpetual agents of linguistic increase. It needs not to see any decay of vernacular purity in the multitude of verbal coinages which modern necessities of thought and action are constantly calling forth. Can it be otherwise than that the Anglican speech, representing a race in the van of civilization, should be perpetually enriching the arsenal of its expressive power?

Ten times the space occupied by this article would not suffice for any adequate criticism of a work of such vast importance and extent as Dr. WORCESTER'S new English Dictionary. Within our allowed limits, however, we have endeavored to set forth some of the chief aspects of his method and treatment. But we will have failed of expressing our conviction, if we have not made it evident that we regard his contribution to lexicography as far the foremost of all English Dictionaries.

In the vast theory of language, of course, we can readily conceive of an entirely different kind of Dictionary from any now existing; and the London Philological Society, in its Proposal for the publication of a new English Dictionary, sketches a magnificent programme, which, if ever carried out, will raise the art lexicographic to new reaches of realization. This, however, can only address the world of scholars, and can never come into competition with the work of Dr. WORCESTER as the Dictionary of the great laity, and the fitting representative of the language of the two branches of the Anglican stock on either Atlantic shore.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New-Haven by Professors SILLIMAN and DANA, continues its summary of observations on the Aurora of August, 1859. Its effects upon the telegraph lines in England, France, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy and Norway, are noted in much detail. It is stated that in Norway the operators were obliged, in many instances, to connect the wires with the earth, in order to save their apparatus from destruction. There, too, as elsewhere, the most marked manifestations of the electric powers of the Aurora were exhibited on lines running North and South. These records of observations, many of them made by men of the highest scientific attainments, must do much to quicken investigation, and assist in solving the cause of this remarkable phenomenon. The *Journal* also contains the eighth supplement to *Dana's Mineralogy*; a discussion of the numerical relations existing between the equivalent numbers of elementary bodies, by M. CAREY LEA; a report of Assistant CHARLES A. SCHOTT, on the results of the discussion of the secular change of the Magnetic Declination, and a paper by Prof. NORTON, in continuation of his attempt to determine theoretically the dimensions of DONATI'S Comet. Mr. GILMAN'S Geographical notices are very interesting, and the summary of scientific intelligence is unusually complete.

—LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have published, the *Poetical Works of Robert Southey* in ten volumes, uniform with their edition of the British Poets The typographical execution of this edition is unexceptionable. Good paper, large type, and convenient form, commend it to general favor. An appreciative memoir of SOUTHEY is furnished by Mr. HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, who does not scruple to utter sharp criticisms upon the poet's style, or to pass judgment upon the imperfections of his works. Mr. TUCKERMAN proves himself an exception to the general rule which governs the labor of biographers, by daring to weigh his hero's foibles over against his virtues, and deducing an average result. He alludes in an excellent temper to the mechanical spirit of SOUTHEY'S toils, and shows wherein he fails to elicit a hearty human sympathy; while, at the same time he does full justice to the poet's genius and the fertility of his invention.

—Among the new religious publications is a volume of Dr. FARRAR'S *Sermons*, preached at Oxford before the University, collected and republished in Philadelphia by SMITH, ENGLISH & Co. The title, *Science in Theology*, expresses the preacher's purpose in bringing the discoveries and methods of physical and moral science to bear upon theological theories. *Fragments from the Study of a Pastor* is a brief narrative of religious experiences, by Rev. GEO. W. NICHOLS, published by H. B. PRICE, No. 884 Broadway. *Bertha Percy; or, L'Esperance*, by MARGARET FIELD, is another contribution to the school of the religious novel: a melancholy narrative of a gloomy life, unrelieved by humor and destitute of marked merit as a literary production. (APPLETONS.)

—That family which happens to be suffering from the ills that flesh is heir to, will find an extensive assortment of radical cures for human weaknesses, duly set forth in the *Patients' and Physicians' Aid*; a plump volume, by Dr. E. M. HUNT, published by SAXTON, BARKER & Co. The sufferer who groans under the poisonous effect of an insect's bite, or he who labors under an aggravated form of dyspepsia, will discover his particular panacea between the covers of Dr. HUNT'S friendly book. It remains to be considered whether a let-alone policy is not the better treatment for a small ache, and a competent physician the surest reliance for severer ailments; but he who fancies domestic dosing, has the pharmacopeia laid open here, and may make himself well—or ill—as he elects.

—Another contribution to the familiar expositions of questions of Natural Science is furnished in a small volume entitled *A Knowledge of Living Things*, by Dr. A. N. BELL, late a Surgeon in the Navy, and now physician to the Brooklyn City Hospital. Dr. BELL'S book is chiefly compiled from a series of lectures delivered by himself on subjects relating to physiology and hygiene. He has drawn largely from standard scientific works, of which his book is a judicious epitome—treating of animal and vegetable organisms with as great a degree of clearness as can be expected in a volume of very restricted dimensions. The illustrations are abundant and good. (BALLIERE BROTHERS.)

—Mr. JOHN SAVAGE has compiled a volume of biographical sketches of political notabilities, which is published by CHILDS & PETERSON, (Philadelphia,) under the title of *Our Representative Men*. Mr. SAVAGE compresses within the limits of 500 leaded pages the personal and political histories of thirty-four distinguished gentlemen. Among his subjects are Messrs. SEWARD, BANKS, BELL, EVERETT, DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, COBB, CHASE, WISE, WOOL and FREMONT. In the main, the biographies are unbiased and concise. Mr. SEWARD has the longest notice, and Mr. CAMERON the shortest. The work will be a valuable hand-book during the political canvass..

— A series of biographical sketches of the *Patriot Preachers of the American Revolution* (Mayhew, Gordon, Whittaker, Langdon, Hart, Tappan, Rodgers, &c.) has been published in this City by subscription. It is copyrighted by L. A. OSBORNE, but neither editor's nor publisher's name appears upon the title. It will interest a class of readers.

—A new edition of Prof. EMMONS' *Manual of Geology* is published by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR. As a standard for College and Academy instruction, this work of Prof. EMMONS has justly taken a high rank. It is less elaborate than the works of Prof. LYELL, but deals with its subject in terms sufficiently lucid.

—J. M. EMERSON & Co. have issued the May number of their republication of *All the Year Round*.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Recent Novelties and Improvements.

STEAM ON CANALS.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL recently read a very interesting paper on the shape of vessels, before the Institute of Naval Architects. His experiments as to the shape of sterns of vessels showed that they should have a cycloidal curve, in order to prevent the adverse action of the "replacing" or following waves. As to the wave at the bow, supposing the vessel to have power enough to go faster than the water could spread itself, he said that the water would rise up and stand at both sides of the boat until the load had passed, and then fall down into the hole left behind it. He narrated the following singular and important fact: "In a shallow canal in Scotland, where the carrier wave traveled only seven miles an hour, he had compelled a boat to go ten miles, and he found that the water not only rose up, but lifted the boat with it, so that she drew less water than before, and actually went easier at ten miles an hour than at five. Had not railways come into fashion just at the time, the country would have been covered with little troughs, and people would have been riding on the tops of these waves in an easier and cheaper mode than by any other means then known."

NEW STEAM GENERATOR.

A stationary engine is driven at a shop in Mercer-street, by steam and other gases, generated and expanded in a coil of two-inch pipe placed in a brick furnace. The feed-pump supplies both air and water, and the apparatus seems to combine the elements of the steam-engine, the caloric-engine, and the superheating principle. This plan of generation has been considerably experimented upon since the days of JACOB PERKINS, and something like it was made successful by Mr. IRVING, inventor of the Irving boiler. It may be that there is something valuable in this plan, especially for steam fire-engine boilers and other light steam machinery. Indeed, the Latta fire-engine boilers involve this principle to some extent, except that they do not work air.

NEW GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIAL.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company are making a material called "Emery Vulcanite," which is fast superseding the common emery wheels, (powdered emery glued to a leather strap, and forming the periphery of a wheel,) both as to effectiveness and economy. The substance itself can be moulded into wheels and instruments of al shapes, and can be turned in a lathe, like iron, a very slow speed. And it can be made of any degree of hardness and with all grades of emery. When used with oil gives a dead finish, when with water a grindstone finish, and when dry a polish The general testimony of machinists is, that the new material will last at least five times as long as the common material. The regularity and evenness of the grinding surface is, of course, very essential to fine and accurate work.

TRAMWAYS IN ENGLAND.

It is believed that Mr. G. F. TRAIN, an American, will shortly lay several tramways, or improved street railways, in England. The rails or trams have no grooves, and the wheels of vehicles running on them have no flanges. For most purposes this is a decided improvement over our plan of street rails, since all vehicles can use them with equal advantage. For crowded streets, there is no doubt that a perfectly flat surface of iron, *if kept clean* at all times, is the best kind of "way," since all vehicles can move in every direction, with the ease of traction allowed by the best steam railways.

DONKEY-PUMPS.

The London *Times*, in narrating the improvements making in the *Great Eastern*, says: "Among the most important of the improvements is that of fitting the main engines, both screw and paddle, with feed pumps. By this change, those most objectionable pieces of machinery, the donkey-engines, are at once dispensed with, as regards supplying the boilers." We think no one will doubt that the *Great Eastern's* donkey-engines were "most objectionable pieces of machinery," but engineers on this side the water would call the remedy mentioned much more objectionable. An independent water supply is deemed so important that donkey-pumps are coming into extensive use even on locomotives. Everything favors the use of the donkey-pump except its own defects, should these be allowed to exist. It is singular that the English, who are so far in advance of us in some matters, should so signally fail in this. The Worthington pump has for years been indispensable on most of our ships. The new duplex pump, recently perfected by Mr. WORTHINGTON, of this City, is probably the best machine of the kind in existence; and since Englishmen have had the good taste to set aside national jealousies in case of machinery for arms and other manufactures, we think they would save a great deal of money by adopting this pump at once. The application of a feed pump to the main engine of a ship is both expensive and inconvenient; and when it is applied, it will only work at a fixed speed, no matter what duty is required; and if the main engine breaks down, the boiler is in great danger. The duplex pump referred to is quite as reliable as any part of the machinery of a steamship, and will work under all pressures, and start automatically, in all cases, the instant that steam is applied.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES — CONTINUOUS RAIL.

A locomotive recently ran away on the West Cornwall line, in England. The throttle-valve having been inadvertently left open, and a fire kindled in the furnace, the attendant went away for a few moments; on his return it had left town, and only ran out of breath at a station some sixteen miles distant, having rushed down some steep inclines, and over sharp curves, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It tore up and smashed through a large number of gates, but with this exception did no damage whatever, and was quietly led back to its stall, without having been made permanently vicious by its tricks, in which particular it manifested another decided improvement of steam over horse power.

LIGHT ENGINES FOR LOCAL TRAFFIC.

A steam-car by Mr. YOUNG, on the general design adopted by Mr. W. P. PARROTT, of Boston, some years since, is running on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, from the Chicago station, six miles to the junction of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island lines. It carries 70 passengers. The engines are on the front truck, the steam entering them through the ball-joint connecting the truck with the car.

M. W. BALDWIN & Co.'s steam car, before mentioned in the TIMES, was recently tested on the Germantown and Morristown line. It is 32 feet long, seats 40 passengers, runs 35 miles per hour on light grades, and 25 miles per hour on 50-feet grades. The total weight, with fuel and water, is eight tons. To carry 40 passengers on most of our roads a 25-ton engine and three cars of nine tons each would be employed, the whole costing, say, $16,000; while the Baldwin engine and car can be furnished for from $3,500 to $4,500. The repair and running expenses are about in the same proportion.

STEAM ON CITY RAILROADS.

The steam passenger car of GRICE & LONG, of Philadelphia, as illustrated in the *Railway Review*, (May 10,) does not appear to differ from the common street car, save that its front platform is inclosed. On this platform are situated the whole of the engines and boiler. The engines are geared to the front axle. The car has been in operation since February last, overcoming heavy grades, and being entirely manageable, and generally successful. The cost of working it is about half that of working a horse car of equal capacity. The speed is also somewhat higher than that of horses, but not dangerously so, for the steam car can be soonest stopped. Anthracite fuel being burned, no smoke is made, and no exhaust steam is ordinarily visible, as it comes out through the hot smoke-box and is used at high pressure. The car is warmed by steam, an even temperature being maintained, which vastly increases the comfort of passengers. So far, the prejudices of the most persistent old fogies have been overcome, as they have actually ridden in the new vehicle, and have found their objections purely imaginary.

IMPROVED LOCOMOTIVES.

The introduction of cheap steel, and the gradually spreading fact that combined strength and lightness at any reasonable cost will pay at once and handsomely as features of locomotive machinery, are leading to a signal improvement in the locomotive engine. The Albany Iron Works' semi-steel is being largely introduced for all parts of boilers, allowing 25 per cent. increase o strength with the same weight, or 25 per cent. decrease of weight with the same strength. It is probable that a higher pressure will be employed since it is economical in itself, and that boilers will be somewhat lightened, Steel tires of the same make are now undergoing a so far promising trial. They will greatly add to the durability of engines, and decrease weight where lightness is most needed—in the parts unrelieved by springs, which act as a forge hammer, directly on the rail. The above features cost no more in semi-steel than in iron, and, therefore, should come into much more rapid use. KRUPP'S Prussian steel axles—the best in the world—are finding favor at

double the cost of iron. We do not hear that they *ever* wear out or break. They have not been in use long enough to show old age yet, though some have run in this country over a dozen years. Another decided improvement in locomotives is in the proportions of the boiler and the steam-generating apparatus. Smaller grates, larger combustion room, a very much larger water circulating space, (allowing less nominal and more real heating surface,) and the modern apparatus in the smoke-box for facilitating draft, have considerably decreased the consumption of fuel and the wear of boiler in the production of a given power. Among the new inventions which are coming into standard service, the Bissell truck, before mentioned in the TIMES, is foremost. The truck slides under the fore-end of the engine, instead of turning on its own centre, thus decreasing friction on curves and promoting safety.

THE CONTINUOUS RAIL.

Our readers are aware that a continuous or compound rail has been for some years employed on various railways—that it has made an obviously improved, smooth and easy-riding track, when new, at least, and that it is still largely used on the New-York Central and other lines. But the general impression is, that it has not proved remarkably successful, if, indeed, it has not decidedly failed. A very brief review of the history of continuous rails, however, and of the circumstances of American roads, will show that the plan is a decided improvement in every particular; that its first cost, and renewals, and the repairs of the rolling stock carried by it, are much less than in case of the common rail.

The first continuous rail was the common rail split vertically from top to bottom—the two nearly equal parts breaking joints with each other, and fastened together with rivets. In case of wheels worn on other and different sized rails, the whole bearing might come on one of these parts, rapidly crushing it and prying the two apart. The lamination of the inside edges still further sundered the two bars, and the frost rapidly split them apart, breaking the rivets. This rail was impracticable, although for a few months it made the best road ever laid. While it was good, and before it had seriously deteriorated, it was believed to have saved enough repair expenses of way and machinery to have nearly paid for its extra cost. The next plan of continuous rail had a split head and a solid foot, half the section of the head resting on the foot of the other half. The abrasion of the iron upon iron, in the absence of rigid connection between them, soon destroyed this rail, but it manifestly decreased the repair expenses of machinery. A successful continuous rail was then brought out, which had a split foot and a solid head, the small section of the foot forming a sort of continuous splice or bracket joint. This has been in service for above six years on the New-York Central. It is to be regretted that that Company has not kept a more definite record of the influence of the continuous rail on the repair expenses; the obvious results of long practice, however, are such that it is still largely used, and that the manner in which it eases the shocks usual at the joints of common rails, and its uniform elasticity, have made it a decidedly paying investment. But the philosophy of permanent way, as deduced from the general experience, is more conclusive. No one will dispute the fact that the thorough ballasting and drainage of the road bed will allow the use of such a high rail as can alone be thoroughly spliced at the joints. But this high rail is necessarily rigid, and if not supported by an even bed of ballast and sleepers, will bring its bearing on widely distant parts of the road-bed since it cannot yield so as to bear on all parts; hence the rail will permanently bend and rapidly deteriorate, and when *both rigid and rough*, will form the worst imaginable track. The experience with the 7-inch rails on the body-ballasted part of the Camden and Amboy line proves this, while much heavier rails on the English well-ballasted lines outlast light rails on the same road-bed. A light, yielding rail, however, on a mud road-bed, will adapt itself to the churning of the sleepers, and take a bearing on the whole of the bed. It will not permanently set when sprung and twisted, and if it becomes bent on a very bad line, it will not be both rigid and rough, but will be somewhat elastic under the wheels. It appears, then, that we must have either tolerable ballasting and drainage—a good road-bed—or else a shallow and yielding rail. Since our managers are either too limited as to means, or too unwise when they have the means, to institute the fundamental remedy, the compromise is generally a low rail, which for the very reason of its shallowness cannot be spliced at its signally vulnerable point—the joint. So the difficulty engendered by a low rail is almost as serious as that sought to be avoided by the low rail—the disconnected joints soon wear and hammer themselves and the machinery to pieces. Now, several hundred rail-joints have been invented, some of which really preserve, to a considerable extent, the continuity of the rails as if they were a continuous bar, but those that do so run into two obstacles which are nearly fatal: 1 The cost of thoroughly jointing a low rail is too enormous in the eyes of those who will use low rails at all, to warrant its adoption. 2. The necessary weight and rigidity of a good joint are so great as to destroy the very effect sought in the low rail—continuous elasticity. Now the continuous rail is the compromise between these almost irreconcilable elements. It is a continuous splice, not indeed preserving the full strength of the bar at the joint, but preventing much deflection, and equalizing what there is, *i. e.*, bringing down both rail ends alike. This it does without adding rigidity, for the weight is the same at all parts. The cost of the continuous rail is five dollars a ton over that of the solid rail of equal weight. This makes the joints cost about a dollar each, and we know of no other joint costing a dollar, which so securely fastens the ends of low rails—for the lower the rail the greater the difficulty of jointing it.

OUR CITY CHARITIES—No. VI.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION OF THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

In our sketch of the "Five Points House of Industry," we have briefly adverted to the origin of the Missionary work of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at the Five Points.

The Ladies' Missionary Society was organized in 1844, and had for its object the support of missionaries and missions among the poor, destitute and degraded portion of the population of New-York and vicinity. At an early day its attention was turned toward the Five Points; in 1846 one of the lady managers suggested the importance of establishing a Mission there, but the Board were unwilling then to attempt the enterprise; in 1848, the purpose of establishing such a mission was fully entertained, but no suitable room for holding meetings could be obtained, and it was not until 1850, just before Mr. PEASE's appointment, that a room was secured, and decided steps taken for carrying out their cherished purpose.

In the Spring of 1851, not without some unpleasant feeling on both sides, Mr. PEASE's connection with the Ladies' Missionary Society was dissolved, and Rev. JOHN LUCKEY, who had previously served with great success as chaplain of the prison at Sing Sing, was appointed Missionary.

The controversy between the Society and their first missionary, though painful to both parties, had been productive of good. It had called the attention of the community to the moral wastes in which they were laboring; two efficient missionaries were sustained instead of one; and the Ladies' Society had become satisfied that the means of acquiring a livelihood by honest toil, and the shelter of a pure home, where every sight, sound and word should not be tainted with impurity, were as necessary as the proclamation of the Gospel, to the rescue of these fallen and degraded people from the depths of misery in which they were plunged. There might be an honest difference of opinion as to the best means of accomplishing the desired end, but henceforth they were both laboring to attain the same object.

Mr. LUCKEY seems to have been well adapted to his work. His previous experience, aided by a naturally-quick perception, had made him conversant with the workings of depraved hearts, and he knew well what chords would most readily vibrate under his touch. He was ably seconded, too, by his faithful wife, and by the ladies of the Mission, all of whom, but especially three of the most active, are deserving of being mentioned with especial honor in any historical sketch of this Mission. It is much to say that, leaving homes of comfort and luxury, they have devoted themselves with untiring zeal, and with a moral and physical courage seldom equaled, to the visiting, teaching and ministering to the necessities of the poor, the wretched, the ignorant, the sick and the degraded of the Five Points, for ten years. Such devotion and self-denial are not so frequent in our world that they should be passed unnoticed.

Mr. LUCKEY and his excellent wife visited and explored the houses of their field of labor, and sought, by kindness and sympathy, to bring the wretched inmates of these crowded dens of pollution under the influence of the Gospel, and to collect as many of the children as possible into a school. But the Summer and Autumn passed, and, though their labors and those of their faithful coadjutors had been untiring, yet they could see but little fruit. The little mission room had, indeed, been crowded with eager listeners on the Sabbath, and well filled at the evening meetings; some scores of men and women had been supplied with work; some children had been placed in the Home for the Friendless, or in families elsewhere, where they might be brought under good influences; but the great mass seemed not to be moved and some even of those who were just escaping from the snare of the fowler had been again caught in his toils, and dragged back to infamy and despair.

The necessity of larger quarters was deeply felt a building was needed, where they could have a chapel and school-rooms, and where those who would fain lead lives of purity could find neat and comfortable tenements, at a low rent, where the senses should not be offended, nor the soul debauched, by the sights and sounds of impurity. And these, the tenements, the chapel, the school-room, and the home of the Missionary, must all be just there, in the midst of this miserable population. To erect such a building in the upper Wards of the City might indeed be a less expensive enterprise, and would, perhaps, benefit somebody; but to reach the people of the Five Points, the Mission premises must be *at* the Five Points. It was at this juncture that they received an offer which they regarded as providential. Mr. HARDING, the lessee of the Metropolitan Hall, then the largest hall in the City, offered them the use of it free, for a public meeting in behalf of their cause. The HUTCHINSONS and Alleghanians offered to sing gratuitously, and Messrs. H. W. BEECHER and J. B. WAKELEY to address the meeting. These propositions were accepted, the great hall was filled to overflowing, and the sum of $4,000 received. This was in December, 1851.

Thus encouraged, the lady managers called upon the Advisory Committee of gentlemen, who had hitherto assisted them with their counsel to redeem a pledge made at the outset of their enterprise, that if after two years trial the success should warrant the outlay, they would aid them in procuring a more commodious location. The Advisory Committee met, and the subject of a new location was discussed. Mrs. DEUEL suggested that the Old Brewery would be the most appropriate place; the proposition was, at first, received with hearty laughter, so chimerical seemed the idea of transforming that den of infamy into a place for the worship of God, or a dwelling for the pure and virtuous. A Committee was appointed to survey the premises, and ascertain what property could be purchased, and the price asked for it. This Committee reported, on the 5th of February, 1852, that the Old Brewery was the most eligible place, and a Committee of practical business men was appointed to obtain the refusal of the property. On the 23d of February, the Advisory Committee voted to purchase it, at a cost not exceeding $16,000, provided $10,000 of the purchase money could be raised by the 10th of March, and on the 8th of March the purchase was finally agreed upon.

Let us endeavor to picture to our readers this building, so famous in its day, but which, for seven years past, has been numbered among the things that were. Erected in 1792, and known for many years as Coulter's Brewery, it was altered, in 1837, into a tenement house, and seems almost immediately to have attained a bad preëminence. For a dozen years or more, the Old Brewery and Cow Bay had been noted as the two worst haunts, not in the Five Points only, but in the City of New-York. Burglars and thieves of every description, murderers, gamblers and the most degraded prostitutes, made these two places their head-quarters. The Old Brewery was a large building, miserably out of repair, yet swarming, beyond any other building of its size, perhaps, in the City, with inhabitants. An alley, narrow and dark, extended all around the building, on one side called Murderer's-alley; on the other, furnishing an outlet to a portion of the building, known as the Den of Thieves. Night and day, Sabbath and week-day, oaths, groans, shouts and horrible blasphemy and ribaldry, greeted the ear from its densely tenanted rooms. Existence to any of the miserable denizens of the Five Points, would seem a worthless boon; to pass any part of that existence in that pandemonium, could only be regarded as a punishment, hardly inferior to that of the world of woe itself. On the destruction of the building it was found that secret murders had been, more than once, committed there and the bones of the murdered victims alone remained to tell of the scenes of blood in which they had passed to their final account.

It was, indeed, matter of thankfulness that this building should be rescued from the nefarious purposes to which it had so long been applied; but its new owners felt that it was too thoroughly sodden with filth and blood to be ever fit for the habitation of human beings, and though compelled to occupy it for a few months, while raising the necessary funds for the erection of a new building on its site, they rejoiced when their brighter prospects enabled them to demolish it, which they proceeded to do in December, 1852. It should be mentioned, to the honor of all concerned, that in December Mr. HARDING renewed his offer of the previous year, and Mr. J. B. GOUGH gave his services in aid of the mission. The result was even more cheering than before, $4,500 being raised. On the 27th January, 1853, in the presence of a large assembly, and with appropriate services and addresses by several clergymen of the City, Bishop JANES laid the corner-stone of the New Mission House; and on the 16th of June following the edifice was solemnly dedicated to the service of morality, purity, education and religion. During the period of its erection the mission-quarters were in a wooden tent, on the little park in the centre of the Five Points. The new building is seventy-five feet in length, by forty-five feet in depth, and five stories in height. It contains a chapel which will seat comfortably five hundred persons, a school-room with accommodations for two hundred pupils, a parsonage for the missionary and his family, and twenty tenements, of three rooms each, well arranged, and which are rented to poor and deserving families at four or five dollars the month. There are on the ground floor, besides the school-rooms, bath-rooms, wardrobes, and a commodious office. The building cost $36,000, and there is still a debt of about $4,000 upon it.

In 1851, the Ladies' Home Missionary Society was incorporated by the Legislature, and authorized to hold real estate to the value of $100,000. In 1857, finding a necessity for more school rooms, another building was erected in the rear of the main building, at a cost of $8,297, which amount was raised by the friends of the Society.

A Church was organized on the 23d of November, 1853, by Rev. Mr. LUCKEY, the members of which are almost entirely from the immediate vicinity of the Mission House, and many of them owe their rescue from degradation, and their present comfortable position, to the indefatigable labors of the Society and its missionaries.

In 1854, a volume giving the history of the mission, and incidents which had occurred in connection with the labors of its missionaries and visitors, was published under the editorial charge of the ladies of the mission. It met with remarkable success, and in July of that year Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, the publishers, paid over to the Society $3,000, the proceeds of the copyright up to that time. About $500 more was subsequently realized from the same source.

The managers of the Five Points Mission regard the *family* as a divine institution, to be maintained in its integrity so far as possible, and it has, therefore, been their policy to furnish tenements—pure, wholesome, healthful and convenient—as cheaply as possible to mothers deserted by their husbands, to widows, and to such families as would otherwise be broken up and scattered, rather than to take the children, and thus subject their parents to more serious temptations. As, however, there are many very urgent cases of both children and adults who need shelter and protection, and who have no homes of their own, they receive some such, and usually board them in some of the families occupying their tenements, until they can be provided with employment or homes elsewhere. In this way they aid both their tenants and the homeless.

The mission maintains regular public worship on the Sabbath in its neat and comfortable chapel, and a large and interesting Sabbath-school It also sustains, aided by the Board of Education, a well-conducted free public school, and an infant school, having about four hundred pupils in the two departments. The children attending this school are almost entirely clothed by the Mission. The missionaries—for it now employs two—distribute annually to the poor, the sick and the suffering, after a careful investigation of their wants and necessities, from fifteen to twenty thousand garments, besides articles of bedding, shoes, hats and provisions, and send to homes in the country, or places of employment, from three to four hundred children and adults. They also, so far as practicable, aid those who are out of work in procuring it, and at times have furnished employment, suitable for unskilled labor, to those who, but for such timely occupation, would have fallen under the pressure of temptation. The Temperance pledge is kept in circulation, and a hundred or two each year sign it, but with a hundred or more grog-shops almost within a stone's throw, it is not to be wondered at if many subsequently break it. The Five Points district is not yet, by any means, a model neighborhood. Drunkenness, theft, murder, and licentiousness still stalk abroad there; the oath, the ribald song, the loud quarrel, and the maudlin complaint of fallen, besotted, degraded womanhood still offend the eye and ear every hour; but its most horrible dens have been broken up; temperance, morality, education and religion have found a foothold there; the voice of prayer and the song of praise ascend, even from lips which once uttered nought but blasphemies; and if, as now seems probable, the exigencies of commerce shall lead to the widening of Worth-street, and the letting in of the clear, pure sunlight upon these haunts, and the erection of marts of trade there, we may venture to hope that a few years hence the Five Points will only be known by the memory of the deep degradation which there existed, and the lofty moral heroism which established God's altars fast by the shrines of Murder and Lust.

THE FOURTH WARD MISSION.

The Fourth Ward contains a large population, connected more or less with maritime pursuits, and has the reputation of being as degraded and vicious, and more violent and lawless, than any other Ward in the City. Efforts have been made, for several years, to bring the neglected children of this Ward under better influences. An Industrial School, under the patronage of the Children's Aid Society, has been maintained, first in Roosevelt, then in Oliver, and finally in Cherry-street. Boys' meetings have been held, and Mission Sabbath-schools have been established there, but the vicious boys of the Ward have grow up into rowdies, shoulder-hitters, Dead-Rabbits and Short-boys, and their feet are swift to do evil.

In December last, Rev. WILLIAM C. VAN METER, well known for his previous connection with the Five Points Mission and other reformatory institutions, undertook to open a Mission in Oliver-street, corner of Henry. For some six months previous, he had visited throughout the Ward, and distributed food and clothing to the needy. An organization had been effected to sustain the Mission, of which Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., was President; Messrs. W. E. Dodge, R. Colgate, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, and others Vice-Presidents; Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Secretary; and Rev. Drs. Weston, Baker, Armitage and Taylor, and Messrs. J. M. Davies, Lispenard Stewart, J. M. Bruce, Jr., J. Brokaw, W. D. Mangam, Wm. Phelps, C. Gilbert, C. A. Baudouine, Dr. E. W. Ranney and Rev. Robert Lowry, Executive Committee. The second and third stories of the building, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, were hired, and the school opened with 40 pupils. The number rapidly increased, and there are now about 400 enrolled, with an average attendance of 180. Of these, 21 are of American parentage, the others are from fifteen different nations; 30 are of Protestant, or partially Protestant, parentage; 40 are Jews, the remainder children of Catholic parents. But few could read even imperfectly. Dinner is furnished to an average of about 150 children, and clothing to all in attendance upon the school who are in need.

The morning is occupied as a day-school, in which instruction is given in reading, elementary branches and singing. In the afternoon the girls are taught to sew; and on Monday and Thursday evenings there is a free singing school. On Sunday afternoons there is a large and interesting Sunday School. About 75 young ladies, many of them from families in the more fashionable portions of the City, have arranged themselves in classes of 10 or 12, and devote each one day in the week to teaching in the school. There are also four or five paid teachers beside the Superintendent, Rev. Mr. VAN METER. The teachers are enthusiastic and unwearied in their efforts to improve their somewhat wayward pupils.

The Mission is contemplating an enlargement of their operations, and the erection of a mission-house, which they are likely to need, as they are greatly overcrowded in their present quarters.

The Superintendent and teachers have been and are still constantly annoyed by the rowdy and ruffianly boys and young men of the Ward, aided now and then by older bullies and ruffians, who have often insulted, threatened and assaulted them, and who have several times attempted to break up the school, and only desisted on receiving severe and well-merited chastisement. There is reason to hope, however, that the better portion of the citizens are becoming more fully satisfied with the beneficial results of the school, and that public opinion, having once fully set in its favor, these brutal rowdies will slink away, in shame for their unmanly and abusive conduct. The Mission is doing a good work, and should be encouraged and sustained.

KANSAS.

Condition of the Country—Poverty of the People—Prospect of Short Crops—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The last few weeks I have been traveling mostly in Southern Kansas, and a few way-notes may be of interest to those beyond our boundaries. As much as the people of Kansas have long desired admission as a relief for their Territorial vassalage, there are still other important matters, of a local character, that more interest them at present than the wily moves upon the Washington checker-board. It was never so true as now, that the people are universally poor. Their dollars are all spent for life's necessaries, and the financial depresssion of '58 still bears down upon their energies with the *incubus* of despair. Destitution of all but the products of their own toil has become the common lot outside of the larger towns. For the last year they have looked hopefully to the present season as the time when Kansas would yield a wheat crop sufficient to supply the home market, without taking away a dollar of our scanty cash. The amount of seed sown last Fall would well warrant this expectation; but it is the lamentable fact that not one half of the amount sown last Fall will ever be harvested.

The Spring wheat will be but little better if the drouth continues. If it should rain in a few days some fields may have an average yield, but otherwise, another year's communion with "corn-bread and bacon" will be inevitable. But very few families have any flour, or expect to have any the present Summer. For these causes more despondency now exists in the rural districts than ever before.

There is added to this another general misfortune. The drouth is surpassing all other seasons ever known in Kansas. But a few drops of rain have fallen since last August. Nothing, comparatively, has been done yet towards Spring farming for want of rain, and some are beginning to fear that actual famine is at hand. The old settlers have likened this Spring to that of 1855. Then the first rain fell on the 17th May, and after that there was a favorable season for corn and the more common crops. But now, it is past that time, and there is no sign indicating rain more than six months ago. Hundreds of gardens were planted about the middle of March, but not a seed has grown, and the labor will all be lost. Within two weeks from this time, we had green peas and other vegetables last year; but now, nothing is growing, and never will be, unless it rains.

These are not very flattering prospects for the moneyless pioneers; but it is better to state the facts to all concerned than to disguise the truth, and thereby cause the innocent to taste the bitter dregs of disappointment. For all these reasons, this is the special time when Congressional favors will have a double value. When the masses are struggling with manifold misfortunes is the true time for them to appreciate a public benefaction. If we can secure admission, get our claims for losses in 1856 allowed, and obtain railroad grants upon a liberal scale, although it will not water the dry earth or feed hungry mouths, it will do much to sustain the hopes of our people, and give a great incentive to every branch of industrial pursuits. These boons we shall never need so much as now; and grateful hearts will never cease their warm pulsations for the abundant reward of those who grant us but what is justly our own.

The Lawrence Bank commenced its issues a few days since—R. MORROW President, and E. O. SMITH Cashier. Some who have an interest in the circulation of foreign bills, as brokers, or otherwise, are endeavoring to sink this new currency into disrepute, but if every dollar issued is redeemed with promptness, and the general business conducted upon the safe basis required by its charter, the time is not distant when every lover of "filthy lucre" will acknowledge that the Lawrence Bank has enough of that potent charm to belong to the "root-of-all-evil" family.

A shooting affray happened here this week, by which both Mr. O'DONALL, of Lawrence, and H. PETRIKEN, of Lecompton, were wounded. PETRIKEN was a Democrat and O'DONALL a Republican. PETRIKEN is said to favor in some degree the negro thieves who prowl about us, and O'DONALL has been ever active to aid in the arrest of all such kidnappers. From these circumstances a political quarrel was engendered, and it is supposed that PETRIKEN and his accomplices came into town to seek a difficulty with him. O'DONALL was followed about during the day, and near night they met—the lie was exchanged—pistols were drawn, and O'DONALL fired first. Both were wounded in the leg, and both were arrested and have since been discharged on bail.

The District Court is now in session here with a full docket, Judge ELMORE presiding. This is probably his last term.

Our people are eager for the Chicago news. We have only heard their proceedings up to the permanent organization. Almost any of the prominent candidates will be supported in Kansas with zeal, but BATES much the least so. But if we are to remain as only "tenants at will," it matters but little to us who is the householder. RANDOLPH.

ENGLISH LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. Fry, of Bristol, is engaged, we understand, in preparing an edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed at Worms in the year 1525, from the copy preserved in the Baptist Museum at Bristol. It is to be an exact transcript of the original, which will be first traced page by page, and then lithographed in facsimile. Of this publication, only a limited number of copies will be issued, some few of which will be printed on large paper, and three or four on vellum.

Three thousand pounds have been collected chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial Church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. This sum includes donations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Deans Milman and Trench, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, and many other literary celebrities. About £1,000 are still needed to complete the work.

Mr. Murray has in preparation a new work by Rev. George Rawlinson. It will be entitled *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World*; namely Chaldæa, Assyria, Babylonia, Media and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years.

A large board in Tavistock-square announces that Tavistock House is to be let. This is Mr. Charles Dickens' London residence, and it is understood that the great novelist has determined for the future to reside entirely at his country place, Gadshill.

The contributions, literary and theological, of Rev. J. J. Blunt, (late Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge,) to the *Quarterly Review*, are to be published in a collective form by Mr. Murray.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have "just ready" a new narrative of Travel and Adventure, by Mr. Atkinson, the author of the interesting book on Siberia. Mr. Atkinson's new work will be entitled *The Upper and Lower Amoor*.

Mr. Madden, the London publisher, announces *The Sources of the Nile, being a General Survey of the Basin of that River and its Head Streams, with the History of Nilotic Discovery*, by Dr. Beke.

A second edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Parliamentary poem, "St. Stephen's," originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is announced by the Messrs. Blackwood.

Mr. Gilchrist, the author of the *Life of Etty*, has nearly completed, from original sources, a biography of that remarkable artist and poet, Wm. Blake.

The paper, "Little Scholars," in the new number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is said to be written by Mr. Thackeray's eldest daughter.

Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son have nearly ready for publication a work on *Taxation, how it is Raised and how it is Expended*, by Mr. Leone Levi.

Mr. Lawrence's *Guy Livingstone* is making its appearance in a French translation in the columns of the well-known Paris journal, *La Presse*.

A translation of Charles Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* is to appear in the *feuilleton*, *Le Pays*, the semi-official journal of the French Government.

Chevalier Bunsen, it is said, is going to leave Heidelberg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue his literary labors.

Mr. Bentley announces a new work by Mrs. Ellis, on a congenial theme: *Chapters on Wives; or, Sketches of Married Life*.

The miscellaneous writings of Lord Macaulay are promised in the course of the present month, by the Messrs. Longman.

Mr. E. M. Whitty, the author of the *Stranger in Parliament*, *The Bohemians*, and other works, died at Melbourne Feb. 21.

A new book about Russia, by Prince Dolgorukow, has recently appeared in Paris, and is likely to make a sensation.

Among other new singers who have arrived in London for the season is Herr Eibenschütz, a German baritone.

The Hallam subscription has reached £1,000.

Japanese Hospitality.

VISIT OF COM. TATNALL TO THE PRIME MINISTER AT JEDDO.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, Bay of Panama, May 3, 1860.

About a week before our final departure from Japan, Com. TATNALL, having occasion to call upon the Prime Minister of the Emperor, at his residence in the "Imperial Castle" in Jeddo, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the departure and accommodation of the Ambassadors, as well as for courtesy and honor, left the ship early in the morning, and, proceeding to the house of our Minister, Mr. HARRIS, about two miles and a half distant from the shore, accompanied by him and several officers of the *Powhatan*, made the proposed call upon the Prime Minister—a report of which, made by First-Lieut. JOHNSON, so much interested me that I requested him to give me a narrative in writing, which he was so kind as to do. It will interest your readers, especially at the present time, and therefore I send it for your columns.

Lieut. JOHNSON is an ornament to the naval service, in intelligence, knowledge of his profession, and devotion to its duties, having no one before him, and while in moral principle and moral habits, in kind sympathies and gentlemanly bearing, he commands the affection and respect of all who know him, at the same time a true religious spirit and life show the possibility of being a sincere and consistent Christian on board a man-of-war.

The Imperial palace is enclosed by a deep moat and high wall, about a dozen miles in circuit, which no one is permitted to enter unless by special permission. I have twice ridden around it, and gazed upon whatever could be seen through an opened gate, but could not cross the tabooed gateway.

"On Saturday, the 4th of February, I was invited to become one of the Flag Officer's suite in making an official call upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Jeddo, the hour for which was fixed at 2 P. M. I most cheerfully embraced the opportunity of seeing how such matters are managed at the Imperial Court of Japan, and accordingly went on shore to the residence of our Minister, Mr. HARRIS, where I found the Flag Officer, with his Flag Captain and Lieutenant, and was informed that we were all expected to array ourselves in full uniform for the contemplated visit, and be prepared to set out at 12½ P. M., in the Norimons, or sedan chairs, which would be in attendance at that hour at Mr. HARRIS' door. These chairs may be a very comfortable mode of conveyance for those who are fond of sitting *a la Turque*, but are by no means adapted to the leg-stretching habits of the universal Yankee nation. They consist of a large square box, very tastefully constructed of lacquered wood and bamboo, and decorated inside with fancy colored silk tassels and curtains, having a sliding door on each side, with blinds in them, through which you may catch an occasional glimpse of passing objects, though they are so low as to render it quite impracticable for outsiders to see the occupants without stooping nearly to the ground. They are carried away by two or four or eight men, according to the rank of the rider, by means of a long pole extending across the top of the chair, and some four or five feet beyond each end. Some are made long enough for their occupants to lie down at full length, but the ordinary kind is just sufficiently long to admit of sitting down and doubling one's legs up, tailor fashion, on the cushions placed in them for convenience.

Punctually at half an hour past meridian, the procession was put in motion, Mr. HARRIS taking the lead with a stout Japanese in front of him bearing the American flag; next came the Flag Officer, these two having each eight bearers; then the Captain, followed in single file by the First Lieutenant, the Flag Lieutenant, and the Interpreter to the Legation, a most estimable and valuable Dutch gentleman of the name of HUESKEN. We marched in solemn quiet through the streets a distance of nearly five miles, the curious populace peeping at us with our cocked hats and lace coats, with eager wonder; but our chances for seeing much of the city, as we passed along, were very indifferent, the proximity of our line of vision to the ground being such as to permit us to see no more than the lower portions of the buildings as well as of the people, excepting when we came to a turn in the way, when we could catch a passing glimpse of more distant objects. We could see quite enough, however, to satisfy us that we were passing through a part of the city occupied by wealthy and powerful citizens, as the buildings were of immense dimensions and constructed of the most substantial materials, evidently put together by the hands of most skillful artisans. On either side of the wide streets were to be seen very handsome stone structures, extending three or four hundred feet under one roof, (consisting of beautiful tiles,) and with massive wooden doors in the centre, ornamented and strengthened with copper plates, hinges and fastenings, the wood being lacquered red, green, or some other fancy color. These buildings, we were informed, were the residences of the Damios, or hereditary princes of the Empire, and each one occupies about a square mile of ground, and contains several thousand inhabitants, varying according to the wealth and dignity of the owner.

Approaching the palace of the Prime Minister, we passed through three high and massive stone walls, having large gates attended or guarded by soldiery having firearms of some description, all kept in the finest condition, but it was impossible to ascertain at a hasty glance what amount of damage they were capable of doing an intruder. These gates are about a quarter of a mile apart, and we found the Prime Minister's palace just inside the third one, where we were received without any military parade or demonstration, but in the most courteous and cordial manner, by some of the attendant officials, who escorted us through three long, wide halls, or verandahs, to the hall of audience, where we found His Excellency, with several other officers of State, standing at the door to receive us. We were immediately shown to our seats, on the right side of the room, while the Ministers ranged themselves on the opposite side, distant some ten or twelve feet, the interpreters taking their station between us, on their knees, and the officials being ranged in the same posture along the left side of the room. A small table was placed in front of each guest as they were seated in large cushioned chairs, polished with black lacquer. The compliments of the season being passed, some ten or twelve neat-looking servants marched in, and placed upon each table a variety of confectionery, with pipes and tobacco, and small cups of delicious powdered tea, of which we were soon invited to partake; but the Flag Officer, having some official communication to make to the Prime Minister, requested that this might be received previous to commencing the attack upon the edibles. The Flag Officer then proposed to the Minister, through the interpreter, Mr. HUESKEN, the propriety of going to the United States *via* the Cape of Good Hope, explaining the numerous advantages of that route over that *via* Panama. Having listened attentively and with great courtesy to all the Flag Officer's suggestions, the Prime Minister referred the question of the routes to the Ambassadors, who were present, and as they expressed a decided preference for the Panama route, of course the question was definitely settled then and there, and we made up our minds to the anticipated discomforts of the voyage between Jeddo and San Francisco in the Winter season, hoping that they might not prove quite so distressing, after all.

The onslaught upon the infinite variety of good things which were placed before us could be no longer deferred; and we found everything we tasted exceedingly delicate and palatable. There were no less than twenty or thirty different dishes, and we were expected to partake of them all, as a matter of politeness—a duty which we found it by no means difficult to perform.

Having completed this part of the performance, we were about rising to retire, when we were most cordially solicited to remain and converse a while, all business transactions being concluded—an invitation which we were not at all loth to accept, as we were infinitely pleased with what we saw. The Ministers then entered into the most unreserved conversation about the elegance of our uniforms, admiring exceedingly the epaulettes, cocked hats, &c. After a little badinage of this sort, we quietly took our leave, being escorted to the entrance by the same officials who had ushered us into the presence of the Prime Minister.

It was altogether the most elegant and handsomely arranged affair of the sort it has ever been my fortune to witness, and elevated the Japanese Government and people in my estimation more than any other event that has ever occurred in my visits to the country. I should not omit to mention, however, that shortly previous to our rising to depart, a small army of servants marched into the room with a beautiful box, about four feet long and eight inches square, tied round the centre with a large green silk cord, and a large tray beautifully made, upon which were placed five rolls of silk of most elaborate manufacture, all of which were presented by the Prime Minister to the Flag-Officer, and a similar tray, without the box (and which contained a magnificent sword blade) was presented to the United States Minister Resident. The servants then marched out, and soon returned with a tray of the same sort, holding five pieces of silk of the same description, to present to the captain; then away they went again, and returned with twelve trays of smaller size, upon which were placed *three* pieces of silk for the First Officer, and twenty-two pieces of beautiful crape, red and white, for the eleven other commissioned officers of the ship. All these beautiful articles were received with expressions of thanks, and in token of our high respect and esteem for the Japanese Government and its officers, who are certainly not to be excelled by any people in the world, in the degree of refinement and sincerity with which their hospitalities are extended."

Sanitary Reform—Necessity of Making Provision for the Health of the Children of the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time is approaching *still nearer* when the wealthy and the fashionable, warned by the rising weekly bills of mortality, or in obedience to their instincts, or in pursuance of fashion, will forsake the City, leaving behind them their less fortunate brethren who cannot escape, and whose circumstances and localities most expose them to the ravages of the diseases that the hot season brings, the prey of those diseases—a prey to those invisible foes of life, that the ardent rays of the Summer sun will engender and quicken into life in the sweltering and fermenting filth of the wretched streets, alleys and courts where they dwell, leaving in utter helplessness *thirty* or *forty thousand* little children, guiltless of harm, and utterly incapable of self-protection or defence, shut up in the close and crowded habitations of poverty, and in an atmosphere reeking with human perspiration and the unavoidable operations of cooking and washing; and upon almost every one of these helpless and innocent creatures, before the Summer is out, disease in some form—either of cholera infantum, or convulsions, or marasmus, or in some of the other numerous forms of infantile disease—will have fastened its fangs. Each will pass, perhaps, many a night and many a day of pain, and out of the whole number not less than *five thousand* will, within the next hundred days, be in their graves, like delicate flowers faded and withered up for want of the pure air and light of Heaven.

And these are they whom God sends into the world to live for *three score years and ten*. These are they whom He commits to the care of Christian society, and of whom He says to that society: "Feed my lambs." But we leave them. Christian men and women leave them to starve,—to starve, not for food, perhaps—though this, too, is often bad enough—but for "that dish that we must feed on each minute"—*air*. We leave them to be slowly but surely suffocated in their close, crowded and stifling habitations. We leave them to be tortured and devoured, not by wild beasts or savage men, but by diseases—monstrous shapes of death that *God never made*, engendered in the filth and folly of civilized society.

We read with horror of the ancient Carthagenians and the modern Mexicans and other nations offering their children up to their gods; and yet we sacrifice not less than five or eight thousand every year to our criminal neglect. Assuredly there is terrible guilt resting somewhere; and there is terrible responsibility resting upon the *whole community* where such things are permitted to go on. "*Whoever shall offend one of these little ones* it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." And is there no offence in poisoning and death? Or is poisoning by carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen less criminal than poisoning by any more palpable or rapid agent?

If we can leave these children in their helplessness and to their certain fate without an effort to save them—without an effort to save *any* of them, without an effort to improve their condition, in any degree, and an earnest effort, and a persevering effort, and a *self-denying* effort, then shall we be guilty of their deaths; and conscience should conjure up before our minds visions of murdered innocents that should haunt us to our fashionable retreats, and

"Plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of their taking off."

Is it asked what we shall do? Let thy heart teach thee what to do. What do we do for *ourselves*? What do we do for our children? We go to seek purer air, and even when we are in the City we seek a clean street and build or rent a spacious house, where we can have room to live and air to breathe. Do the same for these poor people, for these poor children—give them air to breathe. They are dying from want of it. "Though shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Said the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, at the great meeting of the National Association of Social Science at Liverpool in 1858, "We must build houses for the people to live in or improve old ones." Of the efficacy of the model houses and the improved lodging-houses, in preserving the health and lives of their inhabitants, he bears the strongest testimony, and no man is better informed upon the subject than he, being himself President of an association which has built many model houses for the poor of London, furnished with all the appurtenances of ventilation, drainage and cleanliness.

Of these, and of the improved lodging-houses, where every inmate is allowed a certain amount of space and ventilation, he says: "These, as has been seen by proof, have been most effective in their operation. Although in the whole population of London there are from 50,000 to 60,000 persons sleeping nightly in these houses, there has not been for the last two years one single case of fever engendered in them."

Similar testimony is borne in regard to other improvements of the kind in different cities of England and Scotland. The *Scottish Review*, for July, 1858, after giving a powerful array of testimony and statistics, showing the efficacy of such improvements, in various cities, in preserving the lives, health and morals of the people, says: "What a reward are these societies now reaping in being able to point to such facts as these? How many lives have their philanthropic labors been the means of saving! How many fathers and mothers are now working cheerfully to support their families, who but for these Societies had been wasted by disease, or long since been carried to a premature grave! How many healthy children are growing up to manhood and womanhood to comfort their parents in their declining years, who, but for the healthy habitations which have been provided for them, would ere now have been mercifully taken from the miseries of some wretched home, and from a world in which they had nothing to expect but pain and sorrow." E. Y. R.

Powers of Notaries.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me if Notaries Public can legally administer oaths?

A few days since I understood, from a lawyer, that one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas had decided that the law passed last year, giving Notaries Public the power of Commissioners of Deeds, was unconstitutional. To-day I called upon a Notary Public for the purpose of making an affidavit, but he declined administering the oath, as he had heard that one of our Judges had decided that Notaries Public could not constitutionally administer oaths. INQUIRER.

We are informed by one of the Judges of the Common Pleas that no such decision as is above mentioned has been rendered in that Court. We know of no ground for doubting that Notaries possess the powers of Commissioners of Deeds, as conferred on them by the late Act.—ED. TIMES.

Death of Mr. Kepper.

MR. JOHN M. [illegible], for some time past General Superintendent and out-door Manager of the Weehawken Ferry Company, came to his death on Thursday morning last, under the following circumstances: He had been in the habit, on Sabbath evenings, of going down to the Ferry for a short time to assist in getting over the crowds that usually fill the boats at such times. In pursuance of this custom he walked to the Ferry on Sunday evening last, and crossed to the Weehawken side. While sitting in the office there, a half-dozen ruffians from the desperate gangs that infest our City came upon the premises and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon a number of peaceable and well-behaved excursionists, who were awaiting the crossing of the last boat. The attack, as we learn, was entirely without provocation, and seemed to be indulged in from mere love of crime and violence.

Mr. KOPPER hearing the disturbance stepped out of the office, and as he did so saw one of the scoundrels strike at the gate-keeper,—who was endeavoring to quell the affray,—with a knife. He immediately flew to the assistance of the keeper and seized the assailant, when another of the gang approached him from behind and stabbed him in the back.

The wound penetrated the lungs, and he lingered in agony until death put an end to his sufferings, at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. Thus has been cut off, in the Summer of his manhood, a most estimable and worthy citizen, while in the conscientious discharge of his duty. Mr. KOPPER was a native of Germany, but removed to this country some twelve years since, bringing with him a wife, two daughters and four sons, who live to grieve over the sudden and violent death of an endeared parent.

He was an industrious man, never absent from his post, devoting himself assiduously to his duties; and to those who have been in the habit of experiencing his kind attention and protection while crossing the ferry, his death will be a great loss, as it will to the Company, to whose interests he was so devoted.

But the loss to his family, what shall supply that? He was, in life, the tender parent, the faithful husband, the sincere friend, and none knew him but to admire and respect him. When death came, he met it bravely and resignedly, not questioning the wisdom and the love of "Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death." V.

A Question for Philosophers—A Shower of Toads.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A chance visit to this busy, bustling place, one of the most important dépôts of the New-York and Erie Railroad, enabled me to be present on the occasion of a pluvial phenomenon, the like of which I have often seen recorded, but, in common with many hundred thousand people, have always heretofore discredited. I allude to a "Shower of Toads." On Friday afternoon a rain set in, which gradually grew into a storm, and which lasted through the night, with some variations as to violence. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the culmination was reached, in the shape of a grand shower, which, in quantity and quality could only be likened to the outpourings of a water-spout at sea.

Aroused from my sleep by this terrible pluvial demonstration, I hastened down stairs (being a lodger at the Fowler House,) and found the worthy landlord, Mr. FOSTER, busily engaged in sweeping from the area of his house the water which had collected there, (it being paved with stone and cemented.) He stated that during the closing of the storm, hundreds of toads had fallen, and called my attention to those in the area—nine in number—varying in length from two to three inches.

Now I have never believed in the newspaper accounts of such things, and therefore examined for myself. Out of the nine toads found in that area, and which had fallen on the stone pavement, every one was more or less maimed. Some had their hind-legs broken, some had their fore-legs in a similar condition, while the remainder showed abundant evidence that they had fallen from a considerable height, by the battered condition of their frontispieces. *Every one* of the animals, which were of the species known as the "hop-toad," was incapable of motion, and was swept out as would have been a stone or piece of wood. Those which fell on the grass or soft muddy streets made the best of their way to congenial quarters, but those which had fallen upon the stones were, as I have said, incapable of moving. I state simply what I saw, and leave it to philosophers to account for this animal deluge; for that they came down with the rain, and in the closing shower, I have no more doubt than I have that I am writing this. If any of the philosophers attached to the editorial corps of the TIMES will explain this, I shall read it with pleasure, though it may fail to convince me that "seeing is not believing."

Political Items.

RUST ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Hon. A. RUST, member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas, has addressed a circular to his constituents, in which he discusses the prominent political questions of the day. The greater part of the circular is devoted to questions of State policy. In that portion of it which relates to national politics, Mr. RUST contends that there is a party in the South whose leaders at heart are disunionists, and who now seem careless about concealing the aim of their policy, and in order to carry out their schemes, have availed themselves of the just resentment excited in the popular mind of the South, caused by the recent outrages perpetrated upon the citizens and soil of Virginia by the fanatic BROWN and his followers. These violators of law, having paid the last earthly penalty of their crimes by an ignominious death, Mr. RUST thinks the fact should be accepted by the Southern people as the most ample expiation that could be rendered, instead of producing such a degree of sectional bitterness and exasperation as (to use the language employed by Mr. YANCEY in his letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER of June 15, 1858,) "to fire the Southern heart," and enable them, (the Democrats) by "one organized, concerted action, to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution."

THE VOTE FOR MR. SEWARD—GOV. MORGAN.

From the Albany Journal.

Under these circumstances, several delegations which had voted for Mr. Seward on the third ballot, wheeled about and cast their votes for Mr. Lincoln, and secured his nomination. So that it was Mr. Seward's best friends who decided the result, and his defeat was not accomplished by a union of his opponents.—*Brooklyn Star.*

This statement does violence to the truth of history. No delegations which had voted for Mr. Seward changed their votes until after it was known that Mr. Lincoln had secured a majority from delegates who had voted previously for other candidates than Mr. Seward. Mr. S. had more votes on the second than on the first ballot, and more on the third than on the second. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, is not indebted for his nomination to any of the delegates who had voted for Mr. Seward. That honor belongs elsewhere.

"We hear of no public man in this State who expressed his contentment with the nomination at Chicago, except Gov. MORGAN."—*Albany Argus.*

The falsehood embodied in this sentence could have had no fitter paternity. It is in entire harmony with the well-established character of the *Argus*. It is only ecstatic when uttering slanders; and is nothing, unless malignant.

Gov. MORGAN never uttered a sentiment inconsistent with his well-known and life-long devotion to Gov. SEWARD. The charge that he did so is a pure fabrication. As no man in or out of the State was more sincere and zealous in his advocacy of the nomination of Gov. SEWARD, so no man was more deeply pained at his defeat.

HOW THE JAPANESE ARE BUSYING THEMSELVES.—The Japanese Embassy was represented on Saturday evening at the open air concert by the Marine Band, in the President's grounds, by some eight or ten of their number. During the performance of the music they occupied the balcony of the semi-circular colonnade on the south side of the house, where they continued seated most of the time. Several of them were busily employed in sketching the scene before them, of which the Virginia hills were in the further, and the Potomac River in the nearer distance, with the red-coated band and five or six thousand of the sovereign people, of both sexes, and all ages and sizes, gathered immediately in the pleasure-grounds below. In the course of their sitting, for the double purpose of seeing and being seen, the President and Miss LANE paid them a brief visit, during which mutual felicitations and courtesies were exchanged—the members of the Embassy conducting themselves throughout with equal dignity, politeness and grace.

Yesterday afternoon about twenty of the Japanese attendants of the Embassy walked round the western part of the city in charge of three or four white men who are employed to attend them.

A good joke is told of one of the second order of officers. On Saturday he went into a barber's shop, near the hotel, in order to have his tonsure fresh shaven, which was accordingly done, and quite to his liking. On leaving, he paid the barber in strict accordance with tonsorial prices in the Empire from which he came, taking from his pouch and placing in the hands of the barber one copper cash, eight of which are equal to one cent. So doing, he walked leisurely away.—*Intelligencer, May 21.*

BIRTH-DAY OF STEPHEN GIRARD.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of STEPHEN GIRARD, the occasion was celebrated at the College founded by him, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. Many of the old graduates collected in the building to participate in the annual meeting of the "Girard Brotherhood," an association formed by them to renew the *friendships* formed at school, and keep up the recollections of bygone days. At 2 P. M. the Brotherhood sat down to the anniversary dinner of the College. The celebration of the day ended with a banquet in the evening, at which a number of addresses were made. Bouquets were presented to each member by the gardener. The grounds about the building were in most excellent order, the flowers flourishing and beautiful. The space within the railing about the statue of GIRARD, in the hall, was filled with rare and handsome plants, presenting a tasteful appearance.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 23d.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steamer *Water Witch*, Lieut. Commanding L. C. SARTORI, was, April 22, on a cruise among the Cays of the Doce Leguas—officers and crew all well.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, which sailed hence the 19th for Panama, returned to port yesterday morning, having sprung a-leak, and has at present four feet of water in her hold with the pumps constantly going.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE MOUND, NEAR CARLYLE, Illinois, will be sold or exchanged for productive real estate, within or near the City of New-York. This admirable property, in Clinton County, Illinois, consists of 1,038 acres of mound and prairie land of the very best quality, and most eligibly located, besides 40 acres of woodland. This estate, with its charming mound rising gently and gradually on every side about eighty feet out of an oval-shaped area of prairie, and being, at its base, some three-fourths of a mile in circumference, and particularly healthful in locality, combines from the plateau upon its crown where the mansion and out-buildings are placed, not only a commanding view of its whole body, (1,038 acres of rolling prairie,) but also of its forty acres of woodland and of other prairie encircling this mound, embracing a distance of about two miles east, west and north of it; the prospect including some thirty farmers' houses, until bounded upon each of these sides by a horizon surmounting hills, and ravines, and glades, and forest trees of irregular heights; whilst upon the southern side, and at about four and a half miles distance, is seen the town of Carlyle, through which runs the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., and where, too, there is a station, only forty seven miles from the City of St. Louis, already the wealthiest and prospectively by far the greatest of cities west of the Alleghanies.

From the plateau upon the top of Bellevue Mound may be seen the greatest variety of charming, unique and picturesque landscapes discoverable from any one point of panoramic observation within the entire State of Illinois.

The premises are now replete with whatever is requisite and necessary for the comfort and convenience of a genteel family in a country residence. The dwelling-house, which has four rooms upon each floor, besides a lower and an upper hall, is in good condition, having recently undergone complete repair and had two new kitchen-buildings added upon its eastern side, and piazzas of ten feet depth constructed upon its southern, northern and western sides—affording pleasant lounges during Summer days and delightful promenades in the evenings, when the regular land breeze, which rises at sunset and sweeps over the vast expanse of green prairie, renders the atmosphere cool and refreshing, and sleep-inviting, after a warm day.

There are upon the premises a good barn and stable, store-house, carriage-house, ice-house (filled,) fowl-house, wood and cattle sheds, corn crib, &c., &c.; an orchard of several hundred thrifty apple trees, in bearing these ten years; also a goodly number of peach, pear, cherry and other fine fruit trees, together with various forest and other shade trees well distributed, and a grove of locusts upon the slope from the western piazza. There is also a large kitchen garden, with a soil peculiarly adapted to the production of fine vegetables in abundance and stocked with currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c.

There is near the barn a never-failing well of excellent water (at a depth of 42 feet from the surface,) in which there is a patent force pump; besides which there is a large cistern for rain water near the dwelling-house.

Besides the 214 acres now planted, upon and immediately around the mound and which portion of the estate is surrounded by a new board fence, and intersected by cross fences dividing it into fields for wheat, oats, Indian corn, timothy grass and other meadows, &c., there are 824 acres of rich undulating prairie adjoining on the south side, which may as hitherto either be devoted to the profitable grazing and raising of flocks and herds upon an extensive scale, (for the ready sale of which the proximity of the St. Louis market affords facilities through the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, as well as for transporting every kind of produce and at all seasons,) or, as there is towards its southern boundary a natural ridge some thirty feet at its summit above the level of the surrounding prairie, running easterly and westerly, of a suitable breadth, and gently sloping northerly and southerly several hundred yards—this portion of the estate, viz., the whole of said 824 acres of open prairie south of the mound—is admirably adapted to a division into proper strips for farms, and for the construction thereupon of small tenant houses, such as are constantly sought and eagerly leased by new settlers, who, bringing with them no surplus means to invest in the soil, are ever on the alert for opportunities to "work lands upon shares, if they can be furnished with a dwelling-place for their families."

Nowhere on this estate are formed any swamps or stagnant pools, and, consequently, no miasma arises, nor are musquitoes bred, as those pests are upon low grounds; the heavy rains always forming runnels down the mound, and coursing through various gullies along the prairie until emptied into the Kaskaskia river, some 2½ miles distant, to the eastward. Though the latitude of the mound is about parallel with Washington, the climate is more temperate in Winter, which there is short and unlike that of the hyperborean region of Northern Illinois. Snow is seldom seen, and then rarely once in a season to a depth beyond four inches, while in Summer the mercury in the shade has denoted an atmosphere five to ten degrees cooler than at New-York.

Besides a delightful residence, this estate has, for a sportsman, special attractions, the prairie and country around abounding in grouse, quails, snipe, plover, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, &c., in their respective seasons, and the timber lands in the region round about with deer, wild turkies, rabbits, squirrels, &c.

The ordinary transit, by the connected railways from this locality in Illinois, *via* Cincinnati to the City of New-York, occupies only forty-two hours by schedule time.

Further particulars may be ascertained by application to Messrs. RENARD & CO., No. 86 Leonard-st., or JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., No. 561 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front brick house, together with six lots of ground handsomely laid out and inclosed. The grounds contain a quantity of fruit trees, grape-vines and good stable in rear. The house was built expressly for the owner's use, and has marble mantles, hall handsomely papered. The view of Staten Island, the bay and the Narrows, with surrounding country not to be surpassed in Brooklyn. Situation on 23d-st., 25 feet from the proposed park or drive, 4th-av., which is to be 155 feet wide. It must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold on reasonable terms; perfectly healthy location. Apply on the premises, 23d st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a good house and lot in South Brooklyn. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—The property will be sold separately or together.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—150 lots in the best portion of East New-York, on Atlantic-av., Vansiclen, Liberty, &c. Numerous improvements are going up; cottage-houses and brick blocks for business purposes; three city railroads, the Atlantic-av., Fulton-av., and Broadway, terminate near this point, and are about uniting the terminus of this road upon the above property. East New-York for residence is unsurpassed for beauty and pleasantness, and is rapidly becoming a business centre. Investments in these lots are certain to pay enormous profits. Payments easy. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, or HENRY E. SACKMANN, No. 39 Centre-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 29x80, one 20x60 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. HONDLOW, No. 76 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Five very eligible lots, without rock, at Yorkville, between 4th and 5th avs., ready for immediate improvement, on easy terms, very little cash required; there is a fine view from the location. Also, 9 of the best lots between 6th and 7th avs., above 130th-st., and near 7th-av., which is to be 140 feet wide from the Park; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAVANTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first-class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 25x60 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 7[illegible]th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 132d-st. Inquire of B. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 289 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL. E. F. POPE.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 180 ACRES, lying in Orange County, about 4 miles northwest from Port Jervis, contiguous to the plank road running from Port Jervis to Sullivan County. The dwelling-house is nearly new; about 80 acres are under cultivation. Soil rich and warm, with southeastern exposure. The remainder is covered with forest and has considerable rich bottom land. An excellent spring of water is close to the house; a fine stream of water running through the farm on the lower side. Price $2,800, one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, or to suit purchaser. Inquire of F. B. SWIFT, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others.) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, with stone mansion, stables, and other out-houses, about three minutes' walk from the dépôt at Norwalk, overlooking the town, and commanding an extended view on the Sound. The place comprises 22 acres, is perfectly cultivated, in good order, and is well adapted to a gentleman's residence. The house has every modern convenience, speaking tubes, furnaces, hot and cold water, &c. Adjoining the house is a beautiful grove of forest trees. Nearly all of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and possession given immediately. Apply to THOS. B. GRIFFITH, at South Norwalk, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall st., New-York City.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes walk of Glenwood Dépôt, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $300 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad st., in this City, from 2 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and grounds at Orienta, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, bounded by Long Island Sound; will be let from 1st of June till 1st of October, if required, the occupants to enjoy all the privileges of the grounds and gardens, fishing-boats, bath, stables, &c., and to be supplied with all necessary vegetables, fruits, &c.; price $650. Inquire of M. JONES, proprietor of New-York Times.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City and two from Hempstead Branch, L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds, about two acres, have a fine lawn and pond of water, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price $1 800. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the dépôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT CASTLETON HEIGHTS, Staten Island, with 32 acres of land, to let; the house is spacious, with wing, piazzas, stable, &c., surrounded with shade trees, in full view of the ocean and Bay. Apply to B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,244 (old No. 1,078) Broadway, near 31st-st. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., six minutes from the dépôt; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $350; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1½ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 50 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No 61 Warren st.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—FOR SALE, a beautiful country seat and farm, in the neighborhood of Lenox, on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FIVE-MILE River, near South Norwalk, Conn., a nice two-story cottage house and about one-third of an acre of land. Apply to SAMUEL RAYMOND, 2d, at Five Mile River, or JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A pretty cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with 12 lots of ground handsomely laid out and ornamented, in sight of the City. More lots, if wanted. S. J. LEETE, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE cottage, with about an acre of ground; garden in order; within 10 minutes' walk of dépôt, near the mountain. Address E. O. C., Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., three-quarters of a mile from the dépôt, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River, lot extending through to Riverdale av.; house modern built, two and a half stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising two and a half acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a garden already, and a variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, asparagus, pie-plant &c. The carriage-house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; there are two wells of water on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen at any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1 000. Apply on the premises or by note addressed to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. [illegible]DESHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

TO LET—AN OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE ON the East River, or in exchange for one in the City worth about $900; has 12 rooms, and 3 acres of lawn and garden; is within an hour of Wall-st., by City cars. Address Box No. 1,172 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New York.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE,

Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer Minehaha, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—The Crowen House having been put in thorough repair, and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of parties of grown persons, or single gentlemen, who may desire an unexceptionable country home for three or more months: every attention will be given for the comfort and satisfaction of guests. WM GRAY HASTINGS. Reference—T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The D. & R. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place. WILLIAM SHARP.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 190 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., rent $700.

AT YONKERS—A fine, large house, 40x44 feet, corner Prospect and Grinnell-sts.; has grounds, with carriage-house and stable attached; rent with house furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $500 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A lady occupying a pleasant house in a desirable location as a private boarding house, wishes to let the same and sell the furniture; terms for both reasonable, and immediate possession given. For particulars, address E. L. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 318 Lexington-av., near 40th-st.; it is in the most perfect order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; would be leased low to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. BOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-st., near Wall st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND STORY OF THE GENteel three-story house, No. 122 5th-st., near 2d-av., will be let to a small family; gas, &c., in the house. Apply from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF SHOP NOS. 76 and 78 West 25th-st. 50 feet front by 25 feet deep—well lighted; suitable for any light manufactory. Inquire at No. 56 West 25th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 130 East 31st-st; has statuary mantels, rear piazza, and all improvements. Apply to BLESSON & BOLRATH, No. 430 East 10th-st., or on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, NOS. 3 and 5 West Baltic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, 3 stories, 13 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath, range, water and furnace. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Brome-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, HOIT & HARRIS, same building.

READ THIS.—VALUABLE LEASE TO BE DISposed of of more than a full sized lot 25x135, in Broome-st., near Broadway, for one, three, five or ten years, in a neighborhood of improvements and on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, No. 461 Broome-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NO. 450 WAter st., second floor, well lighted and easy of access; good location and well fitted for any business requiring steady power. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 436 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET, ONE ROOM, PART of one of the finest suites in Wall-st., with the use of an excellent library. Address Box No. 4,684 Post-office.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET— In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROAD-WAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 169 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen doing business in New York, could obtain board and genteelly furnished rooms, in a private family residing near the south park, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, where the cars start every half hour in the morning, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Address Mrs E. McCRAKEN, Newark, N. J., or inquire at No. 35 Spruce-st., New-York, for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 3½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M., and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood, L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen, for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Mattano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR SINgle gentlemen, or three gentlemen and their wives, can find Board at Stanle on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing, on Beach-st., in a private family where there are no other boarders. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES desirous to acquire the French language, to speak and read, can obtain board for the Summer season in the French Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $6 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LARGE family, at a farm house within an hour's ride of the City, where other boarders will not be taken. Good accommodations wanted, and a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 2,256 Post-office, stating location, advantages, &c.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—IF THIS MEETS the eye of any competent gardener, I advise him to settle in the beautiful village of Astoria, L. I., where he will find constant employment for himself, with a gang of men. A RESIDENT OF ASTORIA.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LIVING IN A SMALL pleasant house in Brooklyn, a few steps from the Myrtle-av cars, and within a block of Bedford-av., can accommodate three or four persons with board, on moderate terms; no objections to the care of children. As there are but two in the family all the quiet and comforts of a home may be realized. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (ON THE the second floor of a good house in an unexceptionable neighborhood,) more than the owner requires for his own family, will be disposed of in whole or part with first-class board; centrally located and convenient to cars and stages. Send note with name and address to M. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No 89 West 10th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. [illegible]8 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway; the house is well located, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, at No. 119½ 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, near both Wall and South Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 56 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed-rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 10 Neilson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN IN A private family, who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the comforts of a home can be had; location near East Broadway and Market-st. preferred, but would go up town as high as 4th or 10th sts., near Broadway, Bowery or 4th-av. Address J. H., Station B, New-York Post-Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a first class house in a desirable neighborhood, having more room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; society more than gain being the motive of the advertiser, it is presumed that none but parties of the highest respectability will reply. Address H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 328 Henry-st.; location unsurpassed, and convenient to the ferries; can be had a neatly furnished parlor and bed-room, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents; terms reasonable. Apply as above.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington square, where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms contain gas and croton. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old, with a small respectable private family. Will pay a liberal price for good accommodations. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to two single gentlemen in a small private family, at $4 50 per week, with gas and bath included, where there are no boarders. None but Americans need apply, at No. 118 1st-st., near 1st-av.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in a private family in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET—WITH board, separate or together, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; also, two small rooms; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c. to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

UNITARY HOUSEHOLD, NO. 106 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A splendid family suite, double and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, now vacant. Rates low; meals *à la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. A New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 238 Greene-st.

A BEDROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD.— A handsomely furnished front hall bedroom, near Broadway, to a single gentleman. Rent $3 per week, in advance. Inquire at No. 160 Spring-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and good board, by applying at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARLOR and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 53 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, No. 45 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs. Desirable location.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER. POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent $500. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A gentleman occupying a three-story house, situated on Lafayette-av., in a very pleasant neighborhood, would like to rent the house to a gentleman and wife without children, or a widow lady; the rent to be taken in board for himself, child and governess; would make a satisfactory arrangement with a suitable party; references required. Address W., Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

A FURNISHED SMALL THREE-STORY English basement house to let, with modern improvements, to a small family of adults for three months. Rent for the quarter $225, in advance. Apply at No. 236½ West 18th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, with seven acres of land attached; fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND GLOVER, on the premises.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, Manufacturers of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS, GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other musical celebrities.

S. ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in Pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by (nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON, S. B. MILLS, JOHN N PATTISON, WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK, U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN, WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN, GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

1832 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.

WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

MILLET! MILLET!! MILLET'S!!! No. 329 Broadway, for 30 years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, FLUTES.

In fact the largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the States, at prices defying competition. N. B.—Country orders put up and dispatched promptly, with or without the cash. MILLET'S MUSIC SALOON.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, —Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON CONTINUES his instructions in Music, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, At Tarrytown, Yonkers, and in Westchester County. For terms, &c., address HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

HAINES, BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior Piano-fortes, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos to rent, with privilege of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES AND THE MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, May 15, 1860, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in, and the claimants against, and creditors of the Utica Insurance Company, that on the 13th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose in and by said order duly appointed, take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued, and the amount now due on the same, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company. NICOLL FLOYD, Referee, No. 55 Hotel-st. UTICA, May 17, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859. JAMES McMILLAN, Executor. law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860. PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor. ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix. mh10-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CORNELIUS J. VAN OECKELEN, and the undersigned, under the firm name of VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, having purchased all the interest of the said VAN OECKELEN, in the copartnership business and property, will continue the sale of Triolodeons at the warerooms, No. 618 Broadway, New-York, of the best quality and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices. M. DUCKER. Dated May 24, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURS-DAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS, on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order ten months ago by J. Terfass; 7¼-octave rosewood Pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, entire suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most compete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and chrystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. N. B.—Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely. House to rent; possession immediately.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, JUNE 10,

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER, Edited by WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq. Price 10 cents.

Mr. BURLEIGH is well known to the public, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that his work will be well done.

No Republican Club can afford to do without it; so secure copies of the first edition. Send your orders immediately.

Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. H. DAYTON, Publisher, No 36 Howard-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PELHAMVILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 30 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 2 to 5 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville Station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of S. E. LYON and W. S. POPHAM, Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE. By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 200 Cases Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats; 150 do. Women's and Misses' Bonnets and Flats.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale:

The furniture of a four-story house removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window-curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rockers mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair-carpets and rods, hair-mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bed room crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen-ware.

ALSO, 100 painted chairs, with leather and hair cushions.

ALSO, Large lot sample trays; lot benches, suitable for a public room.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. Executors' sale of property of a gentleman recently deceased, consisting of a celebrated gray Messenger mare, very fast, kind and gentle, either in harness or under the saddle. Also, her colt, sired by the famous Hamiltonian, two years old this Spring, one of the most beautiful horses in the country. The mare can trot considerably inside of 3 minutes, and is a perfect saddle beast. Further particulars by applying at the store No. 23 Nassau-st. A valuable gray horse, 15½ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse, warranted sound, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Also, wagons, harness, saddle, bridles, &c. Also, a splendid coupe rockaway, extra front, for 4 or 6 persons, in perfect order, and nearly new. Also an elegant rockaway carriage, nearly new, entirely new wheels, never used, in complete repair, with two shifting fronts to carry 4 or 6 persons, and complete for either. To be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious gallery in the Irving Buildings, No. 594 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel, superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Hutchings, Poittier and Stynus, and others, all of the highest class; Axminster and velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining room suites, book and silver cases, French mahogany buffet, extension tables, &c., elegant ebony buhl cabinets, encoigneurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel, fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mattresses, rich vases, several pieces fine bronzes, clocks, &c.; a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 26, and MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S first great Spring sale of statuary, busts, vases, &c., consisting of elegant marble statuary, garden do., elegant marble and bardigilio vases, Sienna marble do., beautiful marble founts, Etruscan and Roman vases, vases varying from 1 to 10 feet high, Medici vases, Hebe do., Neapolitan vases, carved figures of Venus, after Canova, Flora, the Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades. Also, beautiful tazzas, supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble ink-trays, carved fruit, &c. All of the above goods are the importation of Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI & CO., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped, can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 28, at 4 o'clock, and following days until all is sold, the entire Private Library of the late Professor W. W. Turner, of the Patent Office at Washington, embracing a unique collection of Works on the History of the Aborigines of this country and in their languages; an assortment of voyages and travels; a variety of books in the German, French, Russian, Greek and Latin languages; also, in Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Persian, Phoenecian, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental languages: Philological works, numerous valuable and scarce pamphlets, and many choice manuscripts, and a collection of fine copies of books in other departments.

Catalogues of all our sales may be had on application.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do.; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commode; rosewood marble-top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also, a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano-fortes, City makers; also, a lot of fishing tackle.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, chairs, bookcases, beadsteads, beds and bedding. Also, at 11 o'clock, mortgage sale of rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocatel, marble-top centre tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, splendid oil paintings, French plate mirrors. At 12 o'clock two South American ponies, one grey mare, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The NEW-YORK DISPENSARY is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The EASTERN DISPENSARY, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The NORTHERN DISPENSARY is located corner Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The DEMILT DISPENSARY is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE CREDITORS OF TAWS, RUSSELL & CO., and TAWS & RUSSELL, will please present their claims against the above firm to C. F. Wetmore, No. 83 Nassau-st., as early as possible. C. F. WETMORE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY. Books for subscription to the capital stock of $560,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1867. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.
J. N. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L ROSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 10 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.
W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.
OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY—Objects of vast importance, and each secured to a far greater extent in the use of BEDFORD'S PATENT WATER CLOSET TRAPS, which are adapted to the roughest tenement as well as private dwellings, with an advantage that will excite the admiration of the most incredulous and penurious, who will examine them where in use for several years. References: J. COLEMAN, No. 63 Wall-st. JOHN KUBERT, No. 7 Allen-st. D. BEDFORD, No. 129 West 34th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments. Price of passage either way the same. 1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60. Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and 333 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OFFICE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—The steamship ADRIATIC, from Havre, will commence discharging, under general order, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. Consignees are requested to take out their permits, and obtain at the office an order for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 P. M. will be stored at risk and expense of the owner. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through. J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a ne plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, FORTY HORSE-power, nearly new, with patent self-adjusting cut-off. Also, one force-pump. Both complete, and in prime working order. For particulars, apply at the paint factory No. 103 Horatio-st.

FIRST PREMIUM CLOTHES DRYER.—The most simple and practical arrangement for drying clothes in the world, may be seen at the depôt of the Calvert Washing Machine, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y., and 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. B. & P. G. DANIELS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:15 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 16th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND, Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M. Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents. H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents. J. W. HANCOX.

PROPOSALS.

PIPE CONTRACTORS.
BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—Offers will be received at the Engineer's Office, until the 8th day of June next, for the following pipes, stop-cocks and hydrants, more or less subject to the specifications of the Engineer:
6-inch pipe, class A, coated, 406 tons.
6-inch pipe, class B, coated, 1,090 tons.
8-inch pipe, class A, coated, 147 tons.
8-inch pipe, class B, coated, 181 tons.
12-inch pipe, class A, coated, 91 tons.
12-inch pipe, class B, coated, 89 tons.
Branches and other special castings 81 tons.
50 six-inch stop-cocks.
15 eight-inch stop cocks.
115 hydrants.
By order of the Board of Water Commissioners,
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer,
No. 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MOUNT ST. VINCENT, CENTRAL PARK, May 19, 1860.
TO BOAT BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29, for providing boats to be let for hire upon the ornamental waters of the Central Park. Four boats will be required before the first day of July next, and two additional boats before the twenty-first of July next, and others afterward, as the Commissioners of the Park may determine to be necessary to meet the demands of the public.
The boats will be required to conform to certain specifications and drawings, and to be managed and used in accordance with certain conditions and regulations, a copy of which may be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday May 22.
Proposals will state the sum offered to be paid annually for each boat used upon the waters of the Park, and will be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties undertaken.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject one or all of the proposals which shall be received.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for providing boats," and be addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
STEAMER WANTED.
The Legislature of the Bahama Islands have passed an act to encourage inter-insular steam communication. By the above act the Governor is empowered to contract for the hire, for any period not exceeding five years, of a steam vessel of adequate size and power, to be employed in voyages between the islands of the colony or such routes as may be regulated, with the privilege on the part of the contractor to run such vessel to Turks Islands, St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, or any other port or places that may be agreed upon. The Governor is further empowered to pay the contractor a sum not exceeding £1,500 sterling per annum, for which sum he will have to carry the mails free of charge, but such contractor may take freight and passengers solely on his own account. Persons desirous of tendering to perform the above service will please address the undersigned, either direct or through Hon. John F. Cooke, of Nassau, at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-street, New York, who will also give any further information required. By order of the Governor.
FELIX MACCARTHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
NASSAU, N. P., May 9, 1860.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
HOTEL TO BE BUILT BY CONTRACT.
The undersigned, having been appointed agent to the Government of the Bahamas for the purpose of treating with some building firm for the erection of a building to extend the hotel in Nassau, Island of New-Providence, the property of the Government, is now in New-York, and is desirous of transmitting early information to the colony, if possible by the steamer Karnak, which sails from New-York on the 26th inst. The proposed building will be erected of iron, brick or stone, as may be agreed upon, and is required to contain about sixty rooms. Plans will be shown, and other information afforded, on application to JOHN F. COOKE, at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-st.
MAY, 1860.

MEDICAL.

LETTER NO. 2,
FROM DR. JOHANNES A. JONES, A. M., CHIEF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO JONES' EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION, No. 137 4th-av., New-York.
SUBJECT:
DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR, &c.

Although I have written several of my preceding letters on peculiar kinds of deafness, this epistle shall treat of this common affliction in its widest sense, and it will touch all cases, and it should be read by every person who has an afflicted acquaintance, and then sent to that acquaintance, though he or she be ten thousand miles away. There is no science in the world, perhaps, of which everybody is so ignorant as they are of the science of medicine, and yet everybody is more ready to doctor than they are to do anything else, and every person has a cure for something. And there is nothing under the heavens of which every man, woman and child knows so little of as they do of themselves, their formation and anatomy; and yet nearly every man and woman has a conclusion, an ism, a theory or a hypothesis of him or herself, and the one who is the most ignorant clings to his own peculiar ideas the most tenaciously. And it is owing to this fact, and the susceptibility of human nature to flattery, that ignorant men, who know nothing pertaining to our science, so flourish. They know no more than their patients, and they make their opinions to correspond with those of their victims, which is flattering indeed, and they conclude he is a clever doctor, and the very man for whom they long have sought; but in the course of time these persons learn that they know as much as their doctor, and neither of them know anything about the science—the victim is ashamed to say anything to his neighbor, and the bogus doctor continues to make money. These facts, that have but few exceptions, make it very difficult to write to laymen on the organs of sense, for the treatment of which a much higher and more perfect degree of science is required than in general practice—hence you must expect in this, a general letter, to get but general ideas, which is all that interests the majority. The causes of deafness are scarlet fever, measles, colds, sudden and violent shocks, the use of quinine and mercury, diving in the water, mechanical violence about the head, rupture of the drum, running of the ear, scrofulous affections, nervous diseases, &c. It is sometimes hereditary; it may be caused by foreign substances in the ear, closing the meatus.

The manner in which cold destroys the hearing is by inflaming the mucous or lining membrane of the ear, causing a deposit of mucus in the sinuses and tubes, thickening the membrane, causing a dryness of the wax by interrupting the functions of the glands, or producing such a thickening of the drum as to interfere with its duty paralyzing the acoustic nerve, through which the sensation of hearing is produced. Running or discharge from the ear is caused by some eruptive disease by cold, or the use of some barbarous drugs used by ignorant doctors or others. It is seldom caused by mechanical means. Discharge feeds upon and is nourished by the lining membrane, which extends to all parts of the ear and the internal tubes and orifices: the discharge sooner or later destroys the ear, wholly or in part; it eats the drum, destroys the ligaments which hold the chain of bones together—the mallet, anvil and stirrup—and they are discharged with the matter or pus. When they are gone, the chain through which sound is conveyed is irrecoverably broken, and the patient can never be perfectly cured; hence the necessity of having discharge from the ear cured when it first occurs, which *I never find any trouble in doing*, no matter of how long standing it may be, as well as restoring the hearing, if too much of the organ is not destroyed. When the ear-drum is *destroyed*, which is often the case where a discharge has existed for any length of time, or where a severe blow or fall has been received on the side of the head—the person so afflicted can hold his nose and mouth shut and force his breath out of his ears. We introduce artificial ear-drums in such cases, which improves the hearing immediately, and is not attended by any pain or inconvenience; they cost from $10 to $20, and can be sent anywhere by mail and the patient can introduce them himself with directions. Discharges caused by scarlet fever or measles we can cure in all cases by specific remedies that never fail. All we want to know is, the cause, age and time standing. Price $15 per package. Sent by express or mail. When deafness is caused by violence, as in all other cases, the usual severe and barbarous treatment is worse than useless. I have scores of patients from the South, and Southwestern and Western States—where intermittent fevers prevail—who are afflicted with hardness of hearing, and noise in the head, caused by quinine, and sometimes by mercury and other drugs, administered by patriotic physicians who use their artillery in all cases.

Females are often troubled by nervous deafness brought on by causes that might not be proper to mention in public letters. There is a kind of noise in the head which appears to be simultaneous with the beating of the heart. Now, as an oculist and aurist who has had the benefit of a thorough medical education in the best institutions of every civilized country, the proof of which hangs in my office, and is verified by my curing cases in two weeks that have been under the ordinary treatment from two to ten years and made worse by the same—does cause persons from all parts of the world to come where they can be treated and cured in a manner in keeping with the improvements of the age, is not strange, but it is strange that any person of good sense will suffer the pain and torture afflicted by many doctors who have the temerity to undertake these diseases notwithstanding their extreme ignorance of the same. I will give any doctor from any country $1,000 who will show himself to possess half the ability and means to cure diseases of the eye and ear that I do, while I am ready at any time to prove my ability in general physic and surgery equal to that of any other physicians, old or young. Now, there is no harm in a man's knowing himself, and I am not boasting, for I am speaking from experience first, and secondly from theory, neither of which I have gained without labor and many sacrifices, and if any Professor, M. D., LL.D., old or young, Homœopathic or Alopathic, or any other pathic or ism, thinks that I boast, let him try me. I have gone through these pathies, I court a test from any and all quarters. I have mastered pathies; but no pathy has ever mastered me. I can be led only by a desire to cure the afflicted. There is a sect of doctors whose hypothesis and creed originated during the dark ages, and have been propagated by ignorance and prejudice ever since; but when the grave gives up her dead, they will have to face tens of thousands whom they have sent there prematurely. But why refer to the dead when living witnesses, all of which, with some sense, or limb, or organ destroyed, or are suffering with some pain or disease which these followers of the creed have destroyed or brought on, I say why then are there any still to be found in the barbarous, though beaten-track, when the true path to health and restoration of the senses is as pleasant as walking through a garden of flowers on a bright Summer's day?

JOHANNES A. JONES, M.D., A. M.,
Chief Physician and Surgeon to
Jones' Eye and Ear Institution,
No. 137 4th-av., New-York.

P. S.—See letter No. 19 on catarrhal affections and deafness in to-day's *Herald*, and letter No. 18 in to-day's *Tribune* on diseases of the eye.

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MEDICAL.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR: I FORWARD you an article on Diphtheria, involving a new system of medicine, based entirely on original principles, which I hope you will deem worthy a place in your journal.
Yours,
A. G. STEELE, M. D., No. 50 West 24th-st.

Diphtheria is not a new disease, but in former times it was of rare occurrence. Now it presents itself in connection with diseases of different kinds, such as croup, scarlet fever, measles, &c. It bears a similar relation to ordinary scarlet fever that typhoid does to inflammatory. It is a peculiar form or type of disease, whose symptoms are so marked that the disease in which it occurs loses its own identity.

It is characterized by depression and general loss of the vital forces, and eruptive fevers, which occur during its prevalence, are apt to be marked with symptoms of debility to a greater or less extent.

Cases differ in severity, from those of a slight depression below the normal standard, to those of a most malignant character.

The loss of power is greatest on the surface and extremities, with a strong determination to the throat, lungs and brain. In some cases of scarlet fever and measles this determination is so strong that there is no rash or eruption on the skin; the poison is carried to the throat and internal organs, and thus these diseases lose some of their prominent symptoms.

There is as great a diversity of opinions among physicians regarding its pathology as there is in many other diseases, some maintaining that it is a new disease, many that it is old; some think it a local affliction, others a disease of the system or of the blood; some view it as croup, others as scarlet fever, and some maintain that it is croup in connection with scarlet fever or measles, and they are equally uncertain as to its epidemic or sporadic character.

Necessarily, in relation to the treatment, there is also a great diversity of opinion.

Those who look upon it as inflammatory use emetics, hot baths, and the lancet if necessary. Others rely on calomel and small doses of tartar emetic, having discovered that small doses produce greater effect now than larger ones formerly. The fact is that diseases generally have become of a more asthenic character and will not bear depletion. Bleeding and large doses of calomel produce great prostration.

Dr. Douglas recommends muriate of iron and quinine in the severe forms of this disease. It tends to support the strength and to antidote the disease.

Dr. Jacobi also recommends quinine and muriate of iron, and chlorate of potash in the milder forms. To understand the pathology of diphtheria it is necessary to know all the powers operating to produce the disease, and all the causes on which its various conditions depend, and thus be enabled to judge of the changes constantly occurring in the system.

It is necessary to know the electric condition of the system and its principal organs to form a proper estimate of its symptoms.

In the severe forms of diphtheria the whole system is in a negative condition, the electric condition between the surface and internal organs is changed, the surface is more negative, and the internal organs more positive relatively than in a state of health.

To treat any disease scientifically it is necessary to know the electrical, chemical, mechanical and vital forces, which are constantly occurring and operating for good or ill.

It is always important to consider the electric and atmospheric causes which produce epidemics, for we find at different periods they present different grades and types, and consequently require different treatment. All the cases of an epidemic being influenced by the same electric causes, present the same electric conditions, and are marked by symptoms of a similar grade. They are either positive or negative. Oftentimes different organs present different conditions at the same time. This is the character of some of the most malignant cases.

It is always necessary to recognize these conditions. *First*—Because it is the only means of basing the diagnosis on the physical causes on which it depends. *Second*—Because they constitute the disease and are the measure of its intensity. *Third*—Because electricity is the means by which they must be changed and healthy ones established. *Fourth*—Remedies must be administered in reference to their power of increasing or decreasing and varying the electric forces of the system and its organs. *Fifth*—Electricity is the power that controls the electro atomic constitution of matter under all circumstances. It forms minerals, vegetables and animals. Its laws constitute the laws of life, and "medicine to become a science must be based on the laws of electricity."

Diphtheria occurs only where the system is in a negative condition. It is caused by a negative condition of the atmosphere, which renders the system more negative, and consequently debilitates it. It is characterized by a negative condition of the whole system, but the peripheral batteries are more negative than the central ones.

It is the atomic loss of electricity in the tissues of the body that causes the prostration and debility.

This loss of electricity lessens the functions of secretions in the principal organs, consequently the worn out effete materials being retained in the system, undergo partial decomposition, and become a source of disease. The blood loses its electricity, and becomes incapable of oxydizing these effete materials, which is necessary to to render them soluble for removal. This gives the skin a yellow-brownish or dusky hue, sometimes mottled, but when flushed, it assumes a livid purplish color, and feels unnaturally soft and inelastic. The countenance is pale, weak and inexpressive. The secretions are lessened in quantity, and vitiated in character. There is a strong electric determination, which carries the blood and effete material to to the mucous surface of the throat, and is then discharged in a fluid form, or deposited in a puttaceous or membranous one in patches of different sizes. The tongue, in mild cases, has a yellow thick fur, but in the more severe a dark color.

The pulse is usually weak and feeble at first, but becomes more rapid when fever sets in. As the disease progresses, constitutional symptoms of the highest intensity appear, with sudden increase that is alarming. These symptoms are accounted for by the putrid effluvia arising from the decomposition of the effete material in the throat, which, being inhaled, poisons the blood, increasing the local disease, and rousing the whole nervous system, as if by fright. This, with the depressing effect of the poison swallowed, exhausts the strength rapidly, the electro bio dynamic batteries close their circuits, and convulsions ensue.

All stages of sore throat are accounted for by the different electrical conditions of the system. The positive being sthenic or inflammatory, the negative being asthenic or diphtheritic. For instance, in scarlet fever, the electric condition of the system is positive. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it is generally positive, and in diphtheria it is negative.

The electric condition of the throat in scarlet fever is positive. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it is positive, consequently ulcerates. With diphtheria it is negative, and ulceration is impossible.

In scarlet fever the electric determinations are principally to the skin; sometimes they change to the internal organs. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the electric determinations are principally to the throat. In diphtheria the electric determinations are principally to the throat; in severe cases to the head and brain.

In scarlet fever there is great excitement of the whole system. Malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the same. In diphtheria there is no excitement at first, but as the toxic or poisonous effects are developed the whole system is aroused.

In scarlet fever there is little or no depression. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, there is not much depression in the early stage of the disease, but soon after the ulcers are formed symptoms of poison supervene, followed by great depression. In diphtheria great depression of the whole system, followed by septic intoxication and great excitement.

In scarlet fever the circulation and temperature are above par. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, it varies as the disease advances. In diphtheria the circulation and temperature are below par, with cold extremities; as the disease advances there is an increase of excitement. In scarlet fever the pulse is strong and quick. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, the pulse is quick and strong at first, and weak at a later period. In diphtheria the pulse is weak and slow at first, but in some cases excessively quick later in the disease.

In scarlet fever there is frequently no ulceration. In malignant sore throat, without diphtheria, no pellicular exudation. In diphtheria exudation of pellicular membrane on the velum and fauces, sometimes extending downward. The unfailing character of diphtheria is a negative condition, whatever symptoms may be wanting.

In the treatment of diphtheria it is necessary to attend to the following indications:

First—To change the condition from a negative to a positive one. *Second*—To increase or decrease the electric force of various organs as required. *Third*—To restore the action of the primary batteries. *Fourth*—To change the determination from the throat to the surface. *Fifth*—To remove the effete matter from the system. *Sixth*—To antidote the poison of the throat.

Fulfilling the first indication gives vitality to the system, restores the circulation of the surface and opens the secretions of the skin, without increasing the inflammation of the local disease as do stimulants. It may be supposed this can be effected by common electrization, but such is not the case—that would prove injurious.

The negative condition, or loss of electricity, is an atomic loss, and can only be restored by atomic electrization, with due care as to the quantity, intensity and polarity. This may be done, *First*—By a peculiar local application. *Second*—By inhaling remedies charged with electricity. *Third*—By the administration of remedies of known natural electric power, and also medicines charged with electricity of definite quantities, intensities and polarities.

To fulfill the second indication. To increase or decrease the electric power of the various organs may in some cases be accomplished by electrization; but it is generally better to give electrized medicines that naturally determine to particular organs. This gives control over their functions especially those of secretion.

The third indication. The restoration of the action of the primary batteries is effected by the administration and inhalation of electrized remedies which tend to antidote the disease and restore the strength.

Remedies to antidote the poison should be used constitutionally and locally. Medicines must be selected that have a powerful affinity for the positive pole. Elements of the same character should be applied to the throat.

The fourth indication. To change the determination from the throat to the surface may be accomplished by electrization.

The fifth indication. To remove the effete matter from the system. This can only be accomplished by its oxydization and secretion, which may be facilitated by increasing the electric force of the oxygen in the blood, and the electric energy of the organs of secretion.

The sixth indication. To antidote the poison of the throat requires the application of remedies that have a strong affinity to the positive pole, and electrization in some cases.

To maintain the integrity of the system, requires a persevering administration of nourishment through its entire course, even if taken with difficulty, and if necessary, by injection. A variety of food easy of digestion, in combination with stimulants, is important to assist in supporting the strength—such as strong beef tea, with port wine, eggs beaten with brandy, arrowroot sago, with acids and astringent wines.

The curative power of all medicines is only in proportion to their electric forces and affinities. However empyrical or impossible this may appear, it is a fact which is fully capable of demonstration.

All the principal remedies used for diphtheria in Allopathic or Homeopathic practice increase the positive condition of the system. They contain elements which have a powerful attraction for the tissues of the body—such as chlorine, oxygen, bromine, iodine, &c. We find these negative elements combined with the positive ones in the form of calomel, muriate of iron, potash, acetic acid, &c.

These negative elements have a powerful affinity for the tissues of the system, which renders it necessary to use them in combination with others of a weak or positive electric character, to prevent disorganization. The quantity of the weak or positive elements used in allopathic practice is large, but in the homeopathic it is small. The same electric law governs both these systems, though unknown to the practitioners of either school. For instance, the allopathists use large quantities of both, which neutralize each other in some degree, whereas, the homeopathists use only the curative ones. Chlorine combined with mercury is used by both—the allopathic, principally in the form of calomel; the homeopathic, in the form of corrosive sublimate. Their curative powers depend on the electric force of the chlorine in each; calomel has one equivalent of chlorine to two of mercury, and corrosive sublimate one of each. The mercury has little or no affinity for the tissues of the body, and the elements of the chlorine act only as a curative.

The remedies generally used in this disease by both systems are calomel, corrosive sublimate, bromine, iodine, iodide of ammonia, muriatic and acetic acid, muriate of iron, chlorate of potash, chloride of sodium, bichromate of potash, caustic, ammonium, &c.

The curative powers of all these medicines depend on their electric affinities for the positive pole, and likewise the positive elements of the tissues of the body.

These remedies are selected and administered in both systems without reference to their electric affinities, and without the remotest idea that they have any, but because they are generally found useful.

These elements also supply material for operating the primary batteries of the system. Each corpuscle of the blood is a perfect and independent single battery, composed of metal cells, fluids, acids and alkalies.

These batteries are converted into compound ones of great intensity by the form and arrangement of the capillaries.

The diameter of the corpuscle being greater than that of the capillary, they are obliged to pass through in regular file, and the anastomosing of the capillaries connect their circuits and form batteries of every variety and intensity, whose powers are constantly changing.

To cure diphtheria it is essential to increase the action of the primary batteries by supplying them with elements which will develop electricity powerful enough to electrize, decompose, and remove the effete material.

In diphtheria the secretions are generally checked sometimes before the disease makes its appearance, which causes an accumulation of worn-out matter in the system. The blood must be electrized to increase the atomic force of the oxygen, and enable it to destroy the attraction of these effete materials for the tissues, or in other words, oxydize and render them soluble for removal.

Medicines may be electrized with definite quantities, intensities and polarities, which make the smallest doses efficacious, and their effects may be foreknown and controlled with certainty.

It requires only a small quantity of the same medicine electrized, to produce even a greater curative effect than a large dose in its natural state; from one-tenth to one-hundredth part of an ordinary dose is all that is required. Remedies may not only have their power increased or decreased to an unlimited extent, but their different and relative powers can be known, which renders it easy to control their effects. I claim for this treatment that it is more successful than any other practiced. I have treated all classes of eruptive fevers, such as small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, &c., for the last six years, without losing a single patient, where I have had the management of the case from the first.
A. G. HULL.

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